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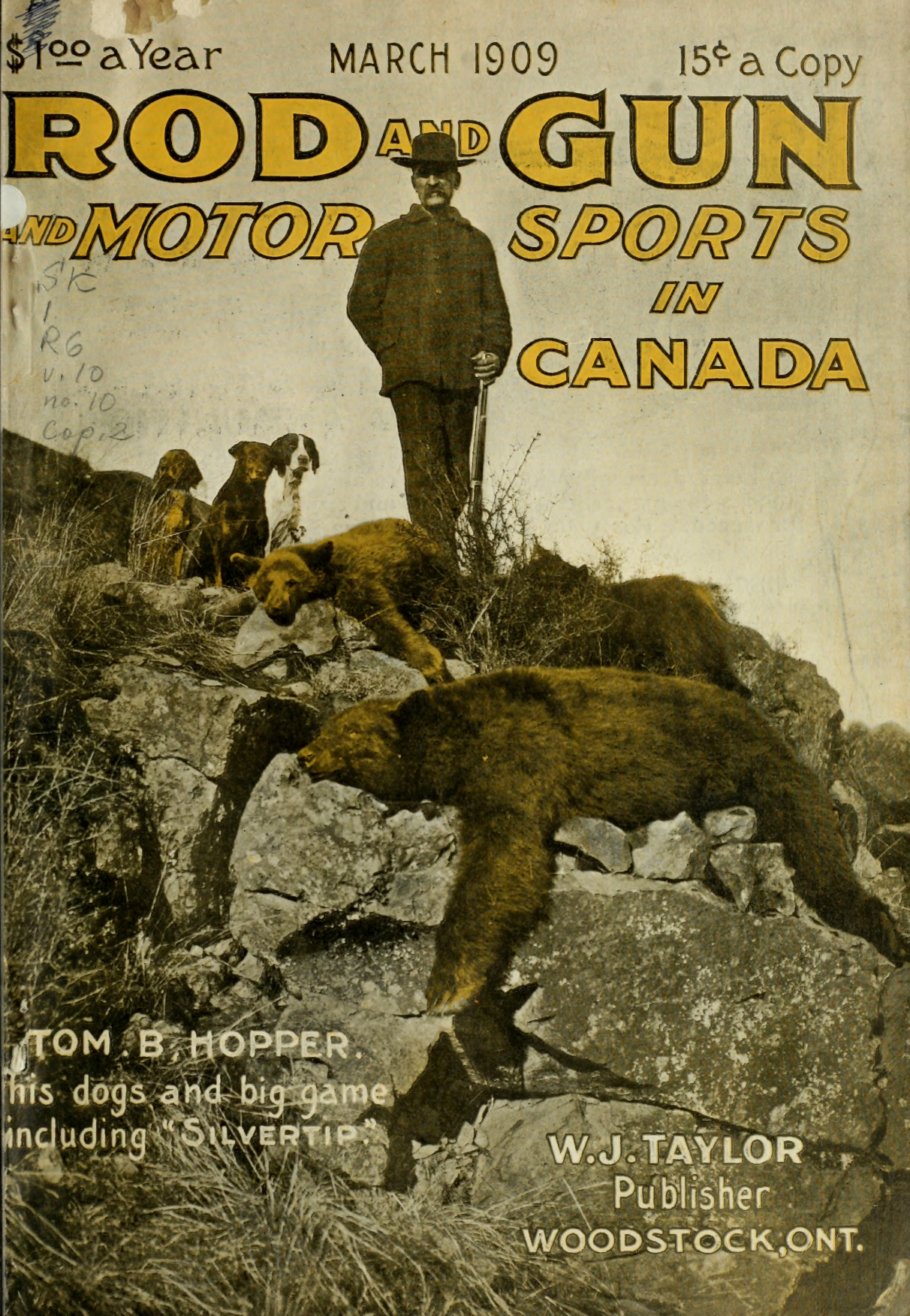

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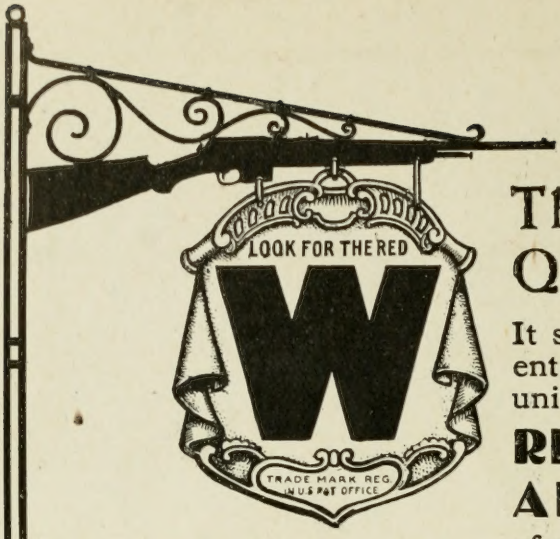

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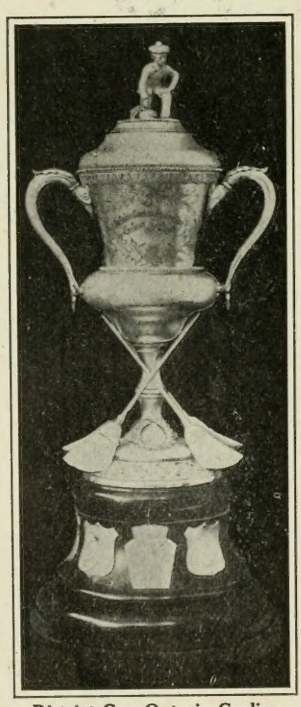

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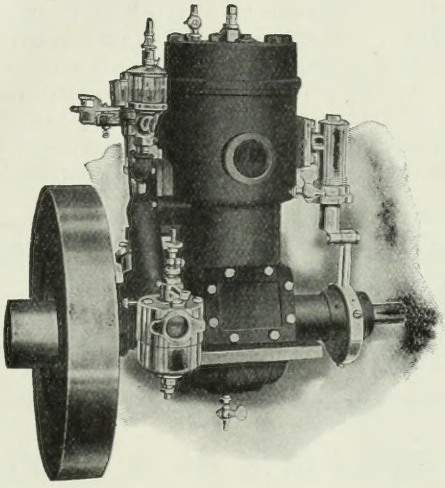

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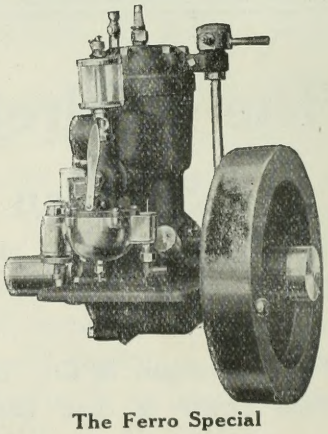

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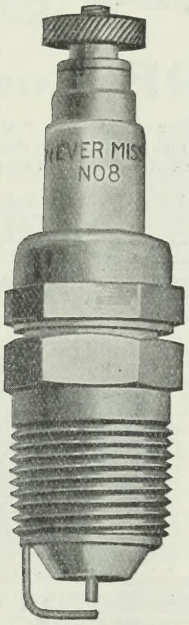

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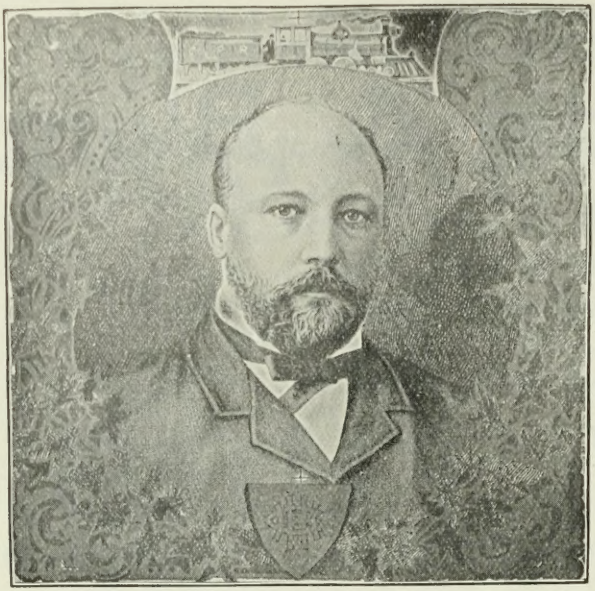

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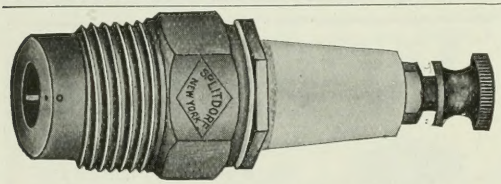

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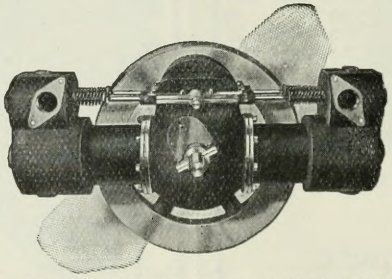

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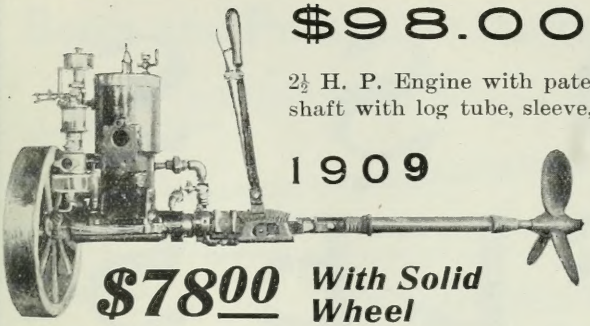

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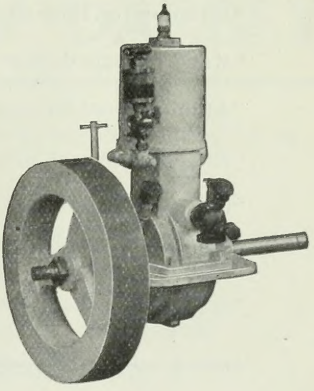

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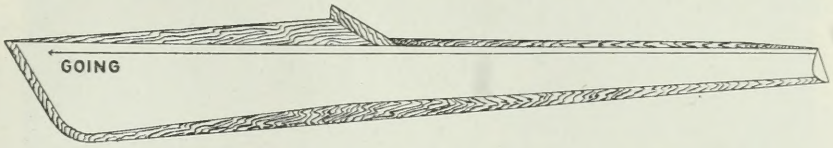

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A revolution in Boat Frames and Boats in any stage of construction. My 25 years' experience is at your disposal. State your requirements and the price you want to pay. I'll meet you.

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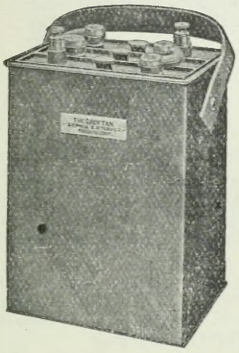

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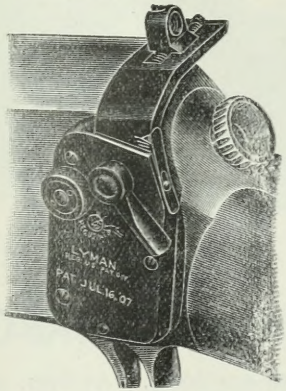

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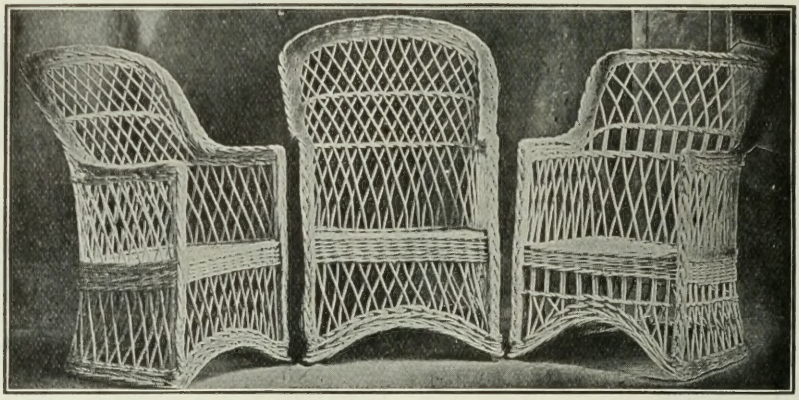

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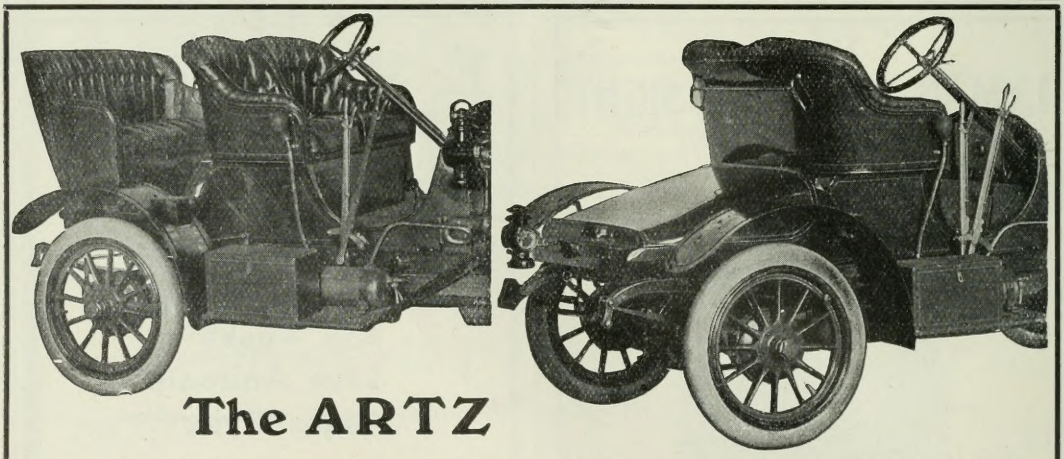

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PRELIMINARY HANDICAP	SCORE	95 x 100
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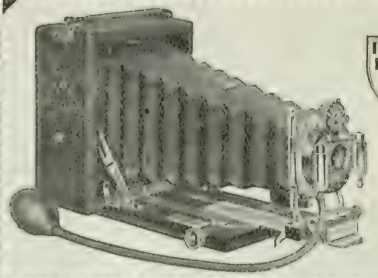

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1909 ANNOUNCEMENT

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The complete "BUFFALO" line for 1909 includes eleven sizes of our Regular Type of medium weight medium speed engines, universally known and used and which have created the "BUFFALO REPUTATION," eight sizes of our Slow Speed Heavy Duty Type, the original Heavy Duty engine, which has become so popular within the last two years, and our new type light weight high speed machine, built in four and six cylinder sizes—6¼ inch x 6¾ inch.

REGULAR TYPE, 2 to 100 H.P., 2 to 6 cylinder
HEAVY DUTY TYPE, 4 to 54 H.P., 1 to 6 cylinder
HIGH SPEED TYPE, 50 and 75 H.P., 4 and 6 cylinder

1909 catalogue ready for mailing January 15th and will be promptly sent free to interested parties on request.

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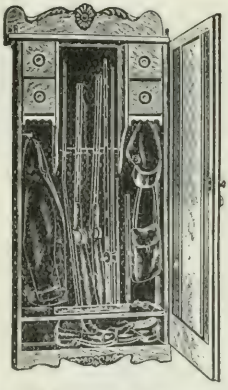
The J. H. Ross Boat & Canoe Co. ORILLIA ONTARIO



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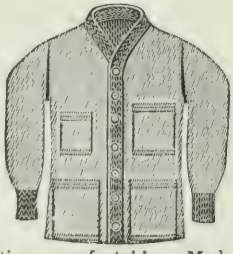
Antique Oak Height 70 in. Width, 28 in. Depth 12 in.

Shooting Jackets

With or Without Collar

THREE GRADES

$3, $4.50 $6



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The well known morning bracer. Sweetens a sour stomach.

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WORKMANSHIP MATERIAL—STYLE

Are three of the leading features of every **LAKEFIELD CANOE.** If you are contemplating buying a Canoe next season, before doing so find out all about our models, and we feel satisfied we can PLEASE you in EVERY DETAIL, and also as to **PRICE.**

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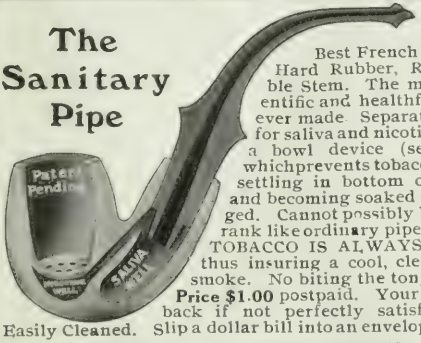

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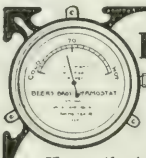

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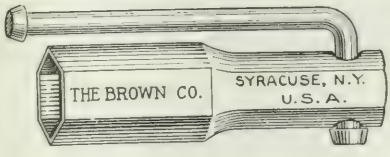

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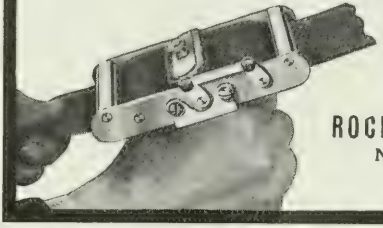

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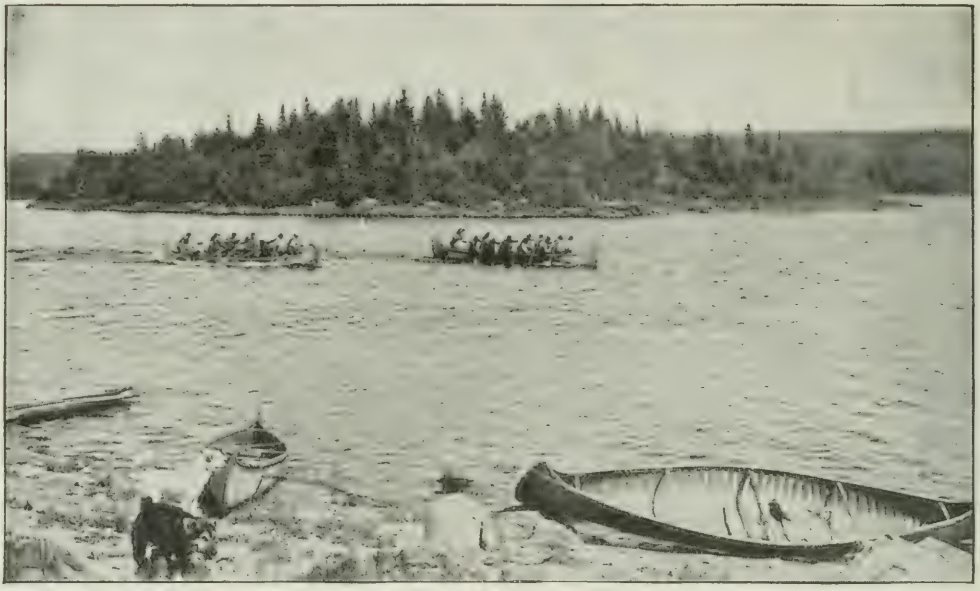

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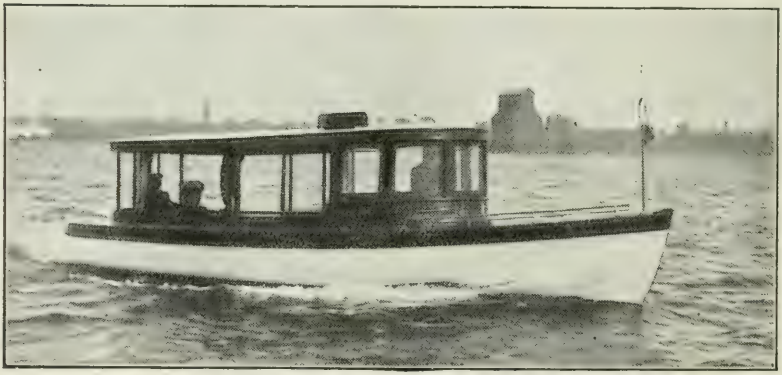

MR. SMITH'S BOAT

Schofield-Holden Machine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada

VOL. X No. 10

Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada

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When Sending Change of Address Subscribers are Requested to Give the Old Address as Well as the New.

Communications on all topics pertaining to fishing, shooting, canoeing, yachting, automobiling, the kennel, amateur photography and trapshooting will be welcomed and published if possible. All communications must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publicaiton, however.

ROD AND GUN AND MOTOR SPORTS IN CANADA does not assume any responsibility for, or necessarily endorse, any views expressed by contributors to its columns. ***W. J. TAYLOR Publisher, Woodstock, Ont.***

BRANCH OFFICES: 414 Huron Street, Toronto, Ont. 13 St. John St., Montreal, Que.
Outer Temple, 223-225 Strand, London, W.C., Eng. 5 Beekman St., Temple Court, New York, N.Y.

Entered Feb. 17, 1908, at the Post Office at Buffalo, N.Y., as second-class matter under act of March 3, 1908

Price 15c a Number, $1.00 a Year; U. S. Postage 50c Additional; Foreign Postage, 75c Additional.

THE GEIKIE GLACIER, BELOW MT. FOX.

ROD AND GUN
AND MOTOR SPORTS IN CANADA

VOL. 10 MARCH, 1909 NO. 10

A Successful Moose Hunt in New Brunswick.

BY THE HON. CHARLES SCOTT.

HAVING decided upon a fall hunt in Canada last year, and fixed upon New Brunswick as the scene of our efforts, my two companions (Dr. Miller and Mr. White) and myself journeyed from Tennessee to St. John and from that city direct to Perth, the residence of George Armstrong, our chief guide. He owns some ten or more hunting camps and controls the shooting privileges of a vast surrounding domain, covering perhaps more than one-half of the woodland in Victoria county. These lands belong in part to the Dominion of Canada and in part to the Canadian Pacific railroad. As Armstrong has no contract with either, he is without legal rights in the premises. The "unwritten law," of the Province, however, gives the man who cuts the trails and builds log cabins, called camps, the exclusive hunting privileges on the adjacent property. These rights, I am informed, are tacitly recognized by the land owners, and are seldom, if ever, questioned by anyone else. Armstrong and others engaged in this business, rent their camps to various patrons, furnishing guides, provisions, and in short, everything except blankets and guns, the hunters paying for same so much per diem. The business is fairly remunerative, and if I may form an opinion of other New Brunswick guides from my acquaintance with George Armstrong, I would say without hesitancy that they are honest, sober, industrious and obliging men, expert guides and hunters, anxious to do all they can to promote the pleasure and success of the sportsmen by whom they are employed.

THREE MOOSE IN RAYMOND BROOK—"IF WE HAD ONLY BEEN READY!"

The open season on moose commences on Sept. fifteenth, and so we lost no time in starting for the big woods. One who is not fond

of the open or who objects in the least to roughing it can never understand nor appreciate the exhilaration and enthusiasm animating the hunter, old or young, when with rifle on shoulder he enters the woods and mountains in search of big game, and the quiet enjoyment and abandon to be found far from the madding crowd, in what Stewart Edward White has aptly termed "the silent places."

It was the keen anticipation of this fast approaching pleasure that aroused us like a bugle call on the morning of Sept. fourteenth. The first start, however, is always a slow one, and so it was after seven o'cclock before we left Reid's, a little flag station on the railroad, distant some twenty-eight miles from Armstrong's first camp, generally known as the 'home camp."

WAS HE HIT?

Mr. White crawled into one of the the waggons, while Dr. Miller and I mounted our riding horses, and such saddlers (?) the world never saw nor dreamed of! They were two tremendous Clyde stallions equipped with blind bridles and imitation English saddles. Neither animal had the slightest idea of a riding gait, and each was as hard to guide as a stern wheel steamer in the Mississippi river with a head-on gale.

The doctor and I started off bravely enough, but in less than two minutes he began to express his candid opinion of his riding stock, and the expletives grew fast and furious with each additional step. In less than three miles he gave up the fight with his elephantine steed, and relinquished the saddle to Brother White, who had been bumping along over trees, roots and rocks, and was evidently delighted to make the change. The new rider soon realized that he had "swapped the devil for a witch," and, finally, an hour or so after lunch, turned the horse over to one of the boys, making the balance of the day's march on foot. My horse was quite as bad, but being accustomed to daily riding, I vastly preferred him either to the wagon or to "shank's mare," and stayed with him to the end of the trail.

We had enjoyed the ride in a measure, notwithstand the jolting and jerking; at least we had thoroughly enjoyed and admired the great beauty of the forest, just then beginning to assume its autumnal garb of crimson and gold. Intermingled with these brilliant colors of the birch and maple, was the dark green of the spruce and fir trees, nature's emerald banners, held aloft above the snow and ice of the Far North to herald the coming of another spring. The graceful fern also claimed a share of our admiration, while the wild raspberries and hazelnut bushes excited the hunter's appetite, making us regret that the berry season was over, and that the nuts had been destroyed by the long continued drouth. The suggestion of hunger, thus aroused, was met by George Armstrong with a ready response, and all hands halted about noon for lunch. We cordially appreciated, as it was a cold day the national beverage, a cup of hot tea, served with more substantial food, and hereafter resumed the trail with renewed energy.

We had only proceeded a short distance, when Mr. White distinguished himself by drawing 'first blood' on the hunt.

Seeing him rapidly dismount, I fully expected when he rushed forward, leaving me to hold his horse, to see nothing less than a moose or a bear. You can imagine my chagrin and disappointment then when, after hearing three rifle shots in rapid succession, I saw my friend the proud owner of a measly little porcupine. I finally persuaded him, after an eloquent appeal, to leave it, but not until the animal was moved to a conspicuous place on the trail, that it might excite the envy of our medicine man, who was bumping along somewhere in the rear. The porcupine, by the way, is said to be very excellent eating, but we were content to take this statement on trust, and none of us ventured to try it.

MR. SCOTT IN THE BLIND AND ON THE WATCH.

The Home camp, as Geo. Armstrong calls it, was reached about five p. m. I was not in the least tired for it seldom tires me to ride, but my two companions were pretty well worn out and I had lots of fun at their expense. Hunters are always hungry, and so we waited with impatience the summons to supper. It was a large and merry crowd that responded. In addition to our party we found three young men from Philadelphia, and a Dr. Smith and his wife from New York, while Geo. Armstrong presided at the foot of the table in the capacity of mine host. The supper was an excellent one, consisting of brook trout, caught that afternoon, breakfast bacon, various vegetables, together with hot tea and coffee, and I must not forget the nice doughnuts made for us by Mrs. Smith. We heartily enjoyed the meal, but that goes without saying, as a hunter can eat anything and enjoy it, except a steak from a bull moose and "thereby hangs a tale."

Knowing that we had to rise by sun-up in the morning, we did not tarry long after supper, but retired to bed rather early. The home camp consists of several log cabins, one of which was occupied by our party and the New Yorkers. Mr. White and I slept on the floor in the front room, leaving the door open for ventilation. About midnight I was awakened by the extreme cold, and in closing the front door got thoroughly chilled. Being somewhat short of cover, and having failed, as my companions did, to provide myself with a sleeping bag, I found it impossible to get warm, and so as a last resort I was forced to dress outright, sweater, hunting coat, trousers and all, thereafter sleeping comfortably for

the balance of the night. If you ever get real cold, gentle reader, and have no great supply of cover do not fail to try this experiment. It has one other advantage; you do not have to dress in the morning, you are already dressed. I was thinking about this decided advantage when I crawled out from between my blankets about daylight, to be greeted by White and Miller with shouts of laughter, at what they pleased to call my comical appearance. I left them laughing, and once on the outside was no longer surprised at my cold "spell" of the night before, as everything was covered with ice and frost.

Our party had rented three of Armstrong's camps, viz: The Home camp and the adjacent, "deadwater," (that part of the brook where there is little or no current) Beaver Lake, and Deer Pond. Dr. Miller, by agreement, was to hunt first at the Home camp, Mr. White at Deer Pond and I at Beaver Lake, changing our camps every four days in order that no one might have the advantage of the best shooting. Under this agreement, White and I, with our guides, and extra packers, started for our camps on the morning of the fifteenth at about seven o'clock, that being as early as we could get everything packed.

George Armstrong was my guide, while Wm. Barney was guide for Mr. White, and a young giant of eighteen years of age, Coleman, called "Cole" for short, went along with us as an extra packer. He is a fine young man who carries his pack, weighing seventy-five to one-hundred pounds, day after day, and never feels it, but is always ready to lend a helping hand in any emergency that may arise.

No wagons can go beyond the Home camp, and the trail from that point to the Beaver Lake, which we had to make on foot, is the very worst I ever saw. I was fortunate on the way out in bagging four ruffed grouse, using a little 22 Winchester rifle for that purpose, and must add, by the way, that every big game hunter should carry this rifle with him, because he can use it to advantage on birds and water fowls without alarming the larger and more important game.

I shall never forget that strenuous march, and as we climbed over or crawled under the fallen trees, slipping on the rocks and tripping over the roots and pulling through the marsh, ankle deep in mire, I tried to sing, with such spirit as I could, a well known Delta song composed by that genial Coahomian, Sam Ham, "Forty miles of Rocky Road and a Thousand Miles of Sand," which Sam sometimes sings on the Kate Adams, I understand, under strenuous circumstances, for the encouragement of himself and the delectation of his friends. I am a tireless rider, as already stated, but a poor walker and was quite used up by the morning's march, while White was as fresh as a daisy, and got quite even with me for the sport I had at his expense on the previous night.

Beaver lake, where I was to hunt for the first four days, is a small body of water some three or four miles in circumference, with an open marsh some one hundred yards or more in width, between the water, and the trees surrounding it. It is beautifully located in the bosom of the mountains, which encircle it on three sides. The camp, a log hut, which we occupied, is a mile and something over from the lake. A blind has been constructed at that point nearest the camp, commanding a view of the entire water. After the midday meal I went to the blind for the first time, accompanied by my guide. Imagine my delight on seeing not less than six moose quietly feeding on the roots of water lillies and other aquatic plants; some in the shallow water, and others in water where it was so deep that they were almost submerged. Sometimes, as I watched them with intense interest, they reminded me of enormous black cows, and at other times, when one of them was nearly swimming, it would more closely resemble a hippopotamus. They were all cows, and calves and under the game laws of New Brunswick were protected, the hunter being permitted to kill one bull moose only during any one season. George and I watched all the afternoon, hoping a big bull would put in an appearance. So he did. In fact two came down to the water just before dark, but Armstrong thought I could get a larger head later on, and so we did not attempt to stalk them.

Perhaps it may be well right here to give some description of the noble game we had come so far to capture and of the methods employed in hunting them.

The moose is the most colossal of American game. Its habitat originally extended from some of the most northern states of the Union, throughout Canada and other parts of British America and Alaska, far beyond the southern boundary of the Arctic circle. It is stated that some specimens of the bull moose will tip the beam at 2,000 pounds or more, but I heard of none so large in New Brunswick. The Alaskan moose (Alces Gigas) is larger

THE HON. CHAS. SCOTT, DR. MILLER, MR. WHITE AND THEIR GUIDES.

than his brethern of other localities, the latter being known to naturalists as Alces Americanis. Prof. Stone, in a most interesting article on the subject, states that the "moose is the most cunning of all large animals of North America, and the most capable of eluding its pursuers." Adding that "the man who by fair stalking brings it to bay has reached the maximum of the American big game hunter." From my limited personal experience in hunting them, I am quite ready to endorse these statements.

The moose feeds in the summer and early fall, as I have already intimated, on the roots of water lillies and other aquatic plants, but abandons the low grounds during the winter in favor of the hillsides and higher places, where the snow will be of less depth. The bulls then keep together in small droves or bands, ranging from six to twelve in number, leaving the cows and calves entirely to themselves. Then they "yard," to use a local expression, and so remain throughout the winter.

These yards are simply places which are kept almost entirely clear of snow and ice by the efforts of the animals occupying them, while a wall of snow six feet or more in height surrounds them on all sides. Here the animals subsist throughout the severe weather on the bushes and smaller trees and also on the branches of those of somewhat larger growth, and I am told, keep in fair condition until relieved from their prison by the hand of the welcome spring. The deer throughout Canada are also forced to yard, but the caribou are not; their feet large, as compared to the size of the animal, being so constructed by nature as to allow them to pass over the snow with impunity, no matter how deep it may be.

New Brunswick hunters have adopted

three methods for hunting the moose, viz: by calling, by the use of canoes, and by stalking. The calling, of course, can be only used successfully during the mating season, which commences usually the latter part of September, and lasts for about three weeks. Even then it is a difficult and doubtful proposition to get a satisfactory moose by this means. A horn, made of birch bark, closely resembling a small megaphone, is used by the guide in his effort to imitate the love call of the cow moose, and it is sometimes successful, though I am strongly inclined to the opinion that more shots are lost than gained by this expedient. Every guide and hunter in New Brunswick thinks he can call; and so he can, but in many cases it is like "calling spirits from the vasty deep"; but will they come? This is a question which is often answered in the negative. However, Dr. Miller tells me that his guide, Billy McInnis, called a fine bull one afternoon, bringing him from a distance of two miles or more. The animal was slow and cautious at first in coming but as he covered the last hundred yards or more, came with a rush, making the trees and bushes rattle, and without pausing an instant, jumped from the bank full into the open brook, being within a few yards of the canoe. George also succeeded in calling a small bull into the open on one occasion, but the head did not suit us, and we made no effort to capture him. For a like reason Dr. Miller did not shoot at the bull above mentioned.

It is apparent from what I have just said that the calling and canoeing methods can be and are at times combined, but far more moose are captured without calling by silently paddling the canoe along the brook, the guide using the paddle, while the hunter is seated, with his rifle all ready, in the bow of the boat. When the wind and all other conditions are favorable, one can sometimes get within a few yards of Mr. Moose before the gentleman knows it. The eyes of this mighty monarch of the forest are not exceptionally keen, but his nose and ears never fail nor deceive him. The canoe, however, glides along without the slightest noise, and when the wind favors the hunter, the approach in this way is comparatively easy, especially when he is also favoured, as often happens, by a bend in the brook, which deprives the quarry of all chance of seeing the enemy until too late to escape the deadly rifle.

The method of stalking the game depends largely upon the season and climatic conditions. During the mating season the hunter invariably seeks a pond or lake, the larger the better, and carefully conceals himself. Here the cows and calves feed, more or less, all the while, and he knows in advance that at some time during the day one or more bulls will put in an appearance. Then if the binoculars disclose a satisfactory pair of antlers, a careful and competent hunter has a chance to stalk his quarry successfully and thus get a shot. Later on, when the ground is covered with snow, the hunter seeks the hillsides, and tracking the game through the snow without difficulty, is sometimes successful in getting close enough for a shot, though it not infrequently happens that this work is kept up unsuccessfully for days at a time. In either case it taxes one's patience, endurance and skill to the very utmost. Such being the case, a successful moose hunter well deserves his magnificent trophy, for let me add right here that no mere carpet knight, no

"Vain lord of wantonness and ease,
Whom slumber soothes not, pleasure cannot please,"

will ever secure a pair of moose antlers without, indeed, he buys them, and to the true sportsman they would then be valueless.

Our party tried all of the methods above mentioned except the tracking in the snow, and for some days we tried them in vain. My time at Beaver Lake having expired, and Mr. White having seen no game at Deer Pond, George and I concluded to try another camp, called Raymond's Brook.

White moved promptly at the expiration of the four days back to the home camp, while Dr. Miller came to Beaver Lake. The latter was the first to score. On the seventh or eigthth day after the hunt began he and his guide Billy, on reaching the Beaver lake blind about

sun-up, found fourteen moose in the water, four bulls among the number, this being a sight which it will be difficult to duplicate in New Brunswick or anywhere else. The doctor's binoculars disclosed the agreeable fact that one of the bulls was a large animal, with a magnificent pair of antlers, and, hunter like, he immediately lost sight of all the others and set his heart and mind on securing this magnificent trophy. The quarry was more than half a mile from the blind, and the stalking was commenced without a moment's delay. Everything moved along smoothly until they unexpectedly alarmed a blatant little calf, which had been lying down concealed by some thick undergrowth. It gave a loud alarm as it scampered off, and on the instant every moose in the lake made for cover, splashing the water in all directions. The chance looked almost desperate, but the doctor, using his left knee as a rest, opened fire with his 30 U. S. Winchester on the big bull as he was speeding towards the woods for cover The first two shots went astray, but the last three were planted just behind the animal's right shoulder and he fell dead in his tracks. A careful measurement, twice made, showed that the successful shots had been made at a distance of four hundred and eighty-nine yards, which George tells me breaks the record at any of his camps. I am frank to confess that the doctor carried off the honors of the hunt, because of this remarkable shot rather than large size of his trophy, the latter being somewhat a matter of chance. All this time I'd been hunting industriously, early and late, hot or cold, regardless of weather, sometimes in a down pour of rain throughout the day, but I want to say as a general thing, we were blessed with beautiful weather for the outing.

DR. MILLER AND GUIDES GO OUT WITH HIS MAGNIFICENT HEAD.

One who is a believer in the old Scotch song—

Up in the marnin's nae for me,
Up in the marnin' airly;
I'd rather go supperless to my bed
Than rise in the marnin' airly,

would never never make a successful moose hunter. George and I would sometimes get up at four o'clock in the morning, going to the lake before daylight, using a lantern to light our way over part of the trail. We never failed to get there before sunrise and to stay for hours at a time. All in vain. We failed to get a single shot, and after the doctor's kill the bull moose seemed panic stricken and left the lake entirely for several days, or concealed themselves in the woods. While in the blind it was a great pleasure to me to watch the game and study their habits and movements. The cows and calves were not nearly so timid as the bulls, seeming to know that they were immune under the game laws. I wonder if they

can read? They were in the lake or on the bank most of the day, and I remember one afternoon we had in sight at the same time eight moose, three deer and a fox for an hour or more. The fox was one of the largest red foxes I have ever seen. Something finally frightened the deer, which scampered off, and in a moment all of the game were out of sight, and did not return for a long while.

I would also enjoy in silent admiration the brilliant foliage of the dense forest, extending from the low lands surrounding the lake all the way up the mountainside, and growing more brilliant, it seemed to me, with each succeeding day. Crimson and gold, with scarlet and purple, gracefully intermingled with the dark green of spruce and fir and pine, made a gorgeous picture, such as that grandest of all artists—Nature—alone can produce.

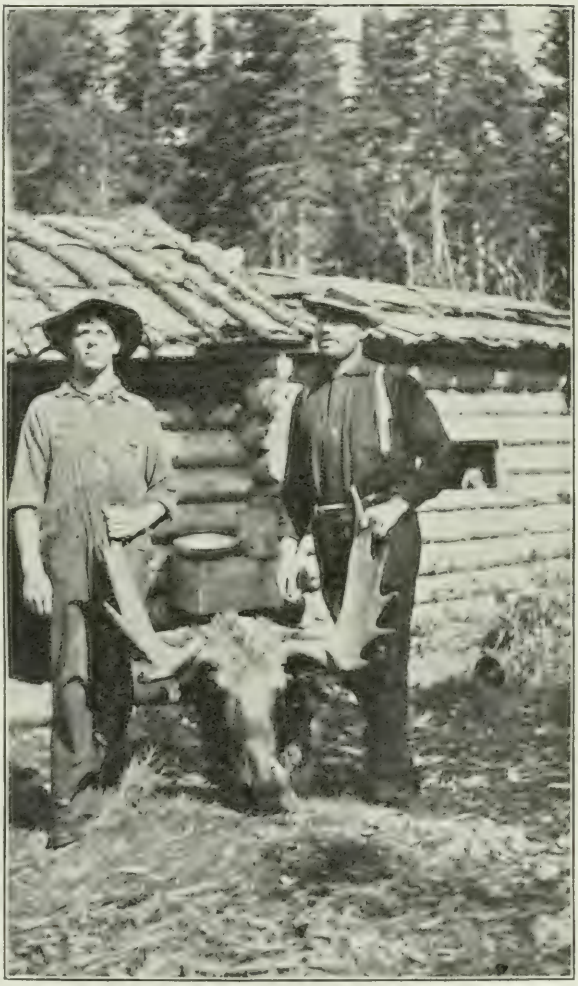
These interesting scenes helped to while away the time; and yet when a hunter has to wait for his game from day to day like some "shipwrecked sailor watching for a sail," shivering in the morning cold, and fighting mosquitos and gnats, (midgets they are called) when the sun is warm, it is only natural that he should at times grow more or less impatient. I was no exception to this rule, and in trying to relieve the monotony and change our luck, George and I would sometimes walk entirely around the lake, and at others visit the neighboring ponds and brooks, hoping there to find a satisfactory head. Still there was no change for the better and we had no encouragement or any kind, until one day Cole brought us the agreeable news that Mr. White had scored.

I was delighted to learn that he had succeeded in killing a fine moose on the deadwater near the Home camp. It seems that after many fruitless efforts, White and Barney, one morning soon after daylight, succeeded in paddling their canoe within eighty yards of a handsome bull standing on the water's brink. White promptly fired with his 405 Winchester rifle and, after emptying the magazine, reloaded, giving him seven shots in all. The moose did not move ten feet all told, after the first shot, as White informed me later, and he was satisfied that the shot he afterwards found had gone through the animal's heart, was the first one fired, the others being really so much ammunition wasted. He did not know that of course at the time, and so naturally continued to fire until the quarry fell.

After hearing of this kill, George and I hunted with better heart. Bad luck, however, still pursued us, without any indication of a change for the better. Meanwhile, we were seeing moose on the lake every day, and I remember especially a tremendous bull that afforded us a good deal of amusement. He was no beauty by any means, but nevertheless, seemed attractive to the fair sex and was always accompanied by two or more cows. He was evidently a fighter from 'way back, as we would see him charge into the woods whenever he heard the call or challenge of another bull. This gay Lothario was a rather "rakish" looking individual, with his single horn reaching way up in the air like an immense plume, the other antler having been lost in battle, but while it detracted from his pulchritude, it left his courage unimpaired. So belligerent was this knight errant that it looked one afternoon as if he had fully determined to charge us in the blind. He came within twenty paces of our hiding place, uttering his peculiar deep toned challenge, while now and then pawing the ground, but finally turned and walked slowly away, disappearing in the brush. He will never know how near he came to death. I felt well convinced that my friend, Frank Schwarz, of St. Louis, (the best taxidermist in the world) could so adjust anonother antler that no one would suspect that it had been supplied, and it was rather a temptation to let the shot go by. I resisted it, however, and this decision was cordially endorsed by my cooler judgment and subsequent events.

We not only saw cow moose, but at the risk of being considered "a nature fakir," I will state that one visited us in our camp at night. The cabin which we occupied while hunting at Beaver Lake has two rooms, or compartments rather, one of which we used as kitchen and dining room, while we slept in the other. One night, about two o'clock a. m., I was awakened by quite a noise in the adjoining room, and felt certain that something

was trying to get through the window. Getting up, and peeping in with great caution, you can imagine my surprise at seeing the head of a big cow moose "poked" entirely through the window. She saw me immediately and ran away, but we discovered next morning, that she had disposed of a dish of butter, "licking the platter clean." George filled it the next night with meal and salt, to which I added a little sugar, and the "Lady of the Lake," as we affectionately termed her, called rather early for her supper, and it was a comical sight to see her head and big ears on the inside of the cabin, just below the lamp, which we had left dimly burning, where she remained until she had disposed of the contents of the plate.



GUIDES ARMSTRONG AND COLE, WITH CHARLES SCOTT'S PRIZE.

I confess that I was so enamoured of the moose family at that time that I might have said to her as Titania did to Bottom—

"Come sit thee down upon this flowery bed
While I thy amiable cheeks to coy,
And stick musk-roses in thy sleek, smooth head,
And kiss thy fair, large ears, my gentle joy."

However, it would be nearer, the mark and a mingling of truth and poetry to say :—

"Ne'er did Grecian chisel trace
A nymph, a naiad or a grace
Of uglier form or plainer face."

For it will not be claimed by any one, I imagine, no matter how enthusiastic a hunter he may be, that a moose is a thing of beauty, though I can well understand how it may prove a joy forever to the hunter, who has been fortunate enough to secure a fine pair of antlers.

The "Lady of the Lake" continued to visit us nightly, until she became more or less of a nuisance, knocking the tin plates off the table and making a rough house generally, and we finally closed the window in self defence. I shall always regret that we had no flash-light to take her picture, and I requested George before leaving, if he should get it through some other sportsmen to send me one which he kindly promised to do.

These and other incidents of camp life kept us interested and amused, and we hunted with increased ardor each day, as the time was rapidly approaching when my companions had to leave, and I was anxious, if possible, to go out with them.

Finally we decided to move on Oct. first to the home camp, trusting that a change of base might bring a change of luck. We went out as usual to the blind that morning, getting there before sun up. It was quite foggy, but we caught sight of a handsome bull, just as he winded us and made off into the woods. We waited for several hours, hoping that he would again put in his appearance, but as he failed to do so, George and I returned to the camp for breakfast. That pleasant matter disposed of, George suggested that we take a last look at Beaver Lake before packing up. I readily agreed. We started at once and on reaching the lake, to our delight the bull was there and a splendid fellow he was. He was feeding quietly out in the water some little distance from his mate, who was on the adjacent shore and very much nearer the woods. The animals were more than half a mile distant from us in an air line. It was necessary, therefore, to stalk them successfully in order to get a shot. We started at once. It was impossible to cross the open ground without danger of discovery, so for that reason we had to make a long detour through the dense woods and undergrowth to our right. Fortunately, the wind was favorable, but it was necessary to proceed with the utmost caution so as not to alarm the game by the breaking of a stick or any other noise, no matter how slight.

CHARLES SCOTT WITH THE RESULT OF HIS PATIENCE.

Nearly an hour was consumed in this way. We then ventured to approach the lake, and so well had George gauged the distance that we came out opposite the bull, who was still feeding quietly on the lily roots and other aquatic plants. The stalk had been a perfect one, and I motioned to George to stay back, as I cautiously "sneaked" to the utmost verge of the undergrowth, leaving only the open bog or marshy strip of land between myself and the water. There I found a single small tree devoid of foliage or branches, which I determined to use as a rest to steady my left hand in taking aim. It had taken sixteen days' hard work to get this shot, and I fully realized that all my exertions were focussed in that and the next few moments. I estimated the distance between myself and the moose at about one hundred yards (it was really over one hundred and fifty as afterwards discovered) and felt, as I slowly raised to an erect position behind the tree, that the quarry was mine. I had determined in advance to be very deliberate so as to guard against a miss and had mentally cautioned myself against over-shooting, that being my most serious fault in handling the rifle. So after passing a moment or two, in which to admire the beautiful scene, I took careful aim, my left hand on the tree, drew a fine sight so as to place the bullet just behind the left shoulder, fired and—missed. To my astonishment and chagrin, the bullet struck the water between me and my quarry, and I could thus tell that I had underestimated the

distance and my shot had been too low instead of too high, as I had anticipated it might be.

The moose saw me just as I fired, and while waiting for a second shot I wished with all my heart, as hunters often do, that I was a great artist, a second Sir Edwin Landseer, that I might reproduce that scene of transcendant beauty.

The magnificent quarry with head erect the antlers thrown back, standing shoulder high in the waters of the quiet lake, his shadow reflected in their clear depths as they rippled by; beyond the primeval forest, with its gorgeous colors of oriental splendor, rising tree over tree, sheer up to the mountain top, combined to make a picture of matchless charm, to which the pencil or brush of a great master could alone do justice.

Having discovered his danger, this splendid child of the forest, impelled by the instinct of self-preservation, wheeled from me on the instant and started across the lake. Recovering from my astonishment and chagrin, and acting on the impulse of the moment, I was about to fire again, in my effort to break or paralyze the spine. However, this is not altogether a satisfactory shot, and fortunately, remembering the cow standing on the shore to my right, I controlled my anxiety, feeling certain that my quarry was too gallant a gentleman to desert his mate. This opinion, formed from an intimate aquaintance with the courage sometimes displayed by other big game, under like conditions, proved correct.

"No laggard in love, no dastard in war,
There never was knight like the young Lochinvar,"

and turning with a full knowledge of the imminent danger confronting him, he made the water fairly fly as he pressed rapidly towards her side. Again and again the 405 Winchester rang out, as I stepped into the open and fired offhand, and the gallant quarry fell before he had gone twenty paces, dead by the time his antlers touched the waters of the lake.

The trophy is a magnificent one, appreciated all the more because of the difficulties encountered in securing it, blended as they are by vivid memories of a former journey of more than six thousand miles to Alaska and back, without even being rewarded by the sight of a moose, much less by a shot at one.

This brought our delightful outing to a successful close. Each one of us had succeeded in getting a chance at a single moose and each had secured his trophy, leaving our Canadian friends with a good opinion of Southern marksmanship.

I will not dilate, as I had intended, on my vain effort to eat and enjoy a moose steak. It sells on the market of the province, I am informed, at twenty-five cents per pound, but I tried a very small piece of tenderloin, the size of a gun wad, taken, let me say, from my own moose, and the dream that followed during that night was almost as bad as that of the "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence," preceding his tragic murder in the Tower.

Greetings to "Rod and Gun."

BY F. M.

Greetings to thee, old "Rod and Gun" !
Good luck through all this year;
May name and fame now widely spread,
Extend both far and near,
Wherever there are homes, where tales
Of daring bring delight—
'Midst darkest firs, and woods deep vales
Down foaming torrents or through gales,
Upon the mountain's height;
When told beneath the summer sky,
Or far o'er icy sea,
Sometimes around the camp-fire's glow,
Or by the Christmas tree,
No matter where or how,—they bring
The laughter and the fun,
So here's to you!—with a hip-hurrah !
Long life to "Rod and Gun !"

Duck Shooting in Manitoba.

BY F. MANNING.

TO the keen sportsman, autumn is the most pleasant season of the year. During the other three seasons he is always willing to discuss the merits of different makes of guns, the best methods of placing decoys, the most favorable load with which to stop the fast flying duck or the wary gander, and many other problems of equal importance to him and his fellows. If his camping outfit is not complete he will spend hours in perusing catalogues and picking out articles which he believes indispensable for his success. Autumn however, is his season of activity, when game, in the West at least, is plentiful and when he resorts to his favorite haunt in quest of the game he most desires.

Every sportsman has his favorite game. He may enjoy best of all following the keen nosed pointer afield and watching him, as high headed, he gallops over the grain field, not missing a spot where the handsome quail or the pinnated grouse may be hid. He may prefer the arduous labor of piercing the heart of the dark forest in search of the lordly moose or elk, in the hope of securing a fine head with which to decorate his den. Perhaps he likes most to frequent the haunts of the goose and enjoys a chance of matching his wits against those of that wary bird. Mayhap, like the writer, he finds the cream of sport in penetrating the marshes, and, with a goodly supply of decoys persuade some of the many ducks found in such places to make better acquaintance.

There is a fascination in duck hunting not to be found in any other sport. The water with its song, the wind that ruffles its surface, the ever changing life present, as in your hide you await the coming of the game, is all full of interest. You may note how a rat is watching with anxious eye your every movement, or a coot, spying your presence, shows his agility in diving.

When in pursuit of the duck family luck and skill combined will always bring good sport—luck in getting to the right spot on the right day, and skill in placing decoys in the proper order and in a position sure to attract the attention of the birds a wing. In hunting out new ground it is well to have some one of an inquisitive mind in the party—a man who is a lucky scout and who is willing to search for a good location and report. We were fortunate to include in our members such a person in the doctor, the shooting companion of the writer, and of whom more anon.

Reston, situated in a district as fertile as any in Manitoba, is a town of six hundred souls. Among its inhabitants are numbers of ardent sportsmen who make annual engagements to shoot at Oak Lake—a strip of water fourteen miles long and four in width. This lake, which is not too far away, is the favourite stopping and feeding ground of wide varieties of the duck family, and to the sportsman who knows the lake and the habits of that family of birds, good sport is assured.

During the month of August last year, the writer and the docter were the joint subjects of many smiles and jokes. The reason for this hilarity was to be found in their snatching a portion of time every day from their ordinary avocations to work on the building of a duck boat intended to serve them on a special expedition to Oak Lake. Despite both smiles and jokes, work was continued on the boat until it was completed and paddles and poles were also made.

Early in October a quartette of Reston sportsmen were fully equipped and ready for the lake. Bert, the largest man in the company, is an implement dealer and also an ardent sportsman. He stands over six feet in his stockings, and pins his faith in the Parker. Lew, his shooting mate, is not quite so big a man but he is equally sporty, an excellent shot, and likewise pins his faith in the Parker. He possesses one faculty, which, considering how much we have gained by it, could not be omitted without gross ingratitude—he is a cook of no mean order.

The doctor is a jovial companion, an excellent marksman and a devotee of the Smith One-Trigger family. Moreover he is a valuable man in a hunting company being ready at all times to use professional skill when called upon. The writer is a "penpusher"—always glad when he can get away from office work, and at all times pleased when he can get into a goose pit or duck blind.

Our outfit consisted of a tent, two boats, abundance of ammunition, grub etc. It was ten o'clock in the morning when we made a start on our twenty mile drive and four hours later our camping place was reached.

As we were unloading the outfit from the democrat a curious incident occurred. Two white geese, evidently approving our location, determined to pitch upon the same spot. With the exception of an automatic .22 all our guns were in their cases. With the free gun the doctor took one of the birds on the wing but a minute or two later he ignominiously missed its companion, though at the time it was on the ground and at a distance no greater than seventy-five yards. Camp pitched and dinner eaten—and as we we were hungry we made a full meal, our boats were hauled to the lake and an expedition organized to spy out the land.

OUR CAMP AFTER A SHOOT.

The hunt was duly opened by the regular ceremony of launching the "Laura Abbey," and as she rose and fell on the waters we felt that our labours had not been in vain. She proved easy to propel, easy to guide, steady and staunch in every way. In shallow or deep water one could shoot out of her without apprehension. To such sport a good duck boat is indispensable and Bert and Lew will certainly have the mate to the "Laura Abbey" next year.

One expedition was not productive of good sport but we made our hides on the side of the lake. When we returned to camp we had but few birds though we found prodigious appetites, the result of rowing exercise, lake air and working at our blinds.

A good supper, followed by a smoke and a tale, fitted us to enjoy our retirement, and hardly, so it seemed, had we struck the Land of Nod, when we were awakened by the noise of Lew preparing breakfast. We turned out, made a hearty breakfast, and while the stars were still in the firmament started for the boats. Hardly had we reached good hides before the geese were a wing en route for the grain fields. From great heights we succeeded in pulling down a few geese, and an occasional duck ran the gauntlet near the hides, several paying the penalty for their rashness with their lives.

In the distance the boom of Bert's gun and the sharp crack of the nitros of Lew's Parker told us that they, too, were having good sport. On returning to camp we had a very nice bag of geese, ducks and a lone sandhill crane.

Over the ten o'clock meal we had a good discussion of future plans. It was agreed that the doctor and the writer

should attempt to make discoveries at the south end of the lake. In accordance with these arrangements we pioneered the way, passed out of the lake by way of the Narrows and voyaged into Plum Lake, practically a huge marsh, stretching miles and miles with immense reed beds and the home of myriads of ducks. In truth we found a sportsman's Mecca. It was almost three o'clock before we struck a place to our liking but when we did we had sport which we shall long remember ! Blue Bills, Mallards, Canvassbacks, Teal—they came from every quarter, some pitching in and others scurrying past by singles, tens and hundreds. It was warm work while it lasted and we worked till our arms ached and our guns were hot. In two hours' shooting, including the time it took us to gather our birds and decoys, we picked up sixty-three ducks and a goose. We had not gone prepared for such sport and our supply of shells was low when we started for camp.

"Well, what luck ?" was the question which greeted us as we entered but we refused to talk until hunger was appeased. As Lew and Bert watched plateful after plateful of beefsteak, onions and potatoes disappear they evidently thought we had rowed long and met poor luck. When fully satisfied we told them of our good fortune which they declined to credit until we offered to show them the results. Then they consented to hitch up the horse, go to the boat and bring in the load. More pleased men it would have been hard to find when they returned, finding that we had not exaggerated in the least.

The doctor and I slept such a sleep as only such tired men can sleep, but Bert had us awake again before sunrise. Our early visit to the lake was however, unproductive, but noon found us again on the spot where we met with such good fortune on the previous day. That good fortune was repeated and after rare sport we returned home with plenty of birds.

This was the trip when Bert and Lew decided to build a duck boat for themselves next year. Their craft was a canoe, easy to paddle but as difficult to manage as a shy girl. It was only by the most gingerly treatment, coupled with circumspect behavior, that a wetting was avoided. With the least movement the canoe would kick over like an uncle and the slightest leaning to one side made her shy like a young colt. Even if she were tied down she would rear—in short she was not built to shoot from. It was rare fun for us to watch the efforts of our companions, and after trying every dodge known to him, Bert decided to desert the canoe and camp out on a rat nest. A very few moments, however, showed the nest to be as unstable as the canoe—it sank and sank until a tricky boat even was to be preferred to its shaky foundation.

Despite the fact that we momentarily expected to be recalled to rescue our comrades, the doctor could not forbear chuckling and laughing as we rowed away. The remembrance of those smiles and jokes of the previous August were strong within him and he heartily enjoyed his share of the triumph. Both Bert and Lew managed to keep out of the water and when we all returned to camp each of the quartette was pleased with our proceedings during the day. The sun was casting long shadows when we decided to return—in fact, the stars were shining when we pulled up to the beach opposite our camp.

A reflection seen on the walls of our tent told us we had visitors. Two of our fellow sportsmen from town, Art. and Ed., had come to spend Friday at the lake.

Next morning we tried once more for geese and got a few and a third time made for Plum Lake for a big bag in order to return the following day with plenty of game both for ourselves and friends. Although we enjoyed good sport, the pounding the birds had been subjected to the previous days made them shy and difficult to secure.

On Saturday morning our teams arrived and we loaded the boats and game into two waggons and started for home, arriving there in good time. Many admirers viewed our game and some did so too much for our liking, helping themselves pretty liberally during the night. After all is said and done the home coming affords the greatest of pleasures and certainly was so in our case.

During the long winter months we will cherish the memories of that splendid outing and when winter merges into spring, and the ducks and geese return from their southern migration, we will still long for the season when the leaves assume their brilliant hue—a period when we will leave the troubles and turmoil of our daily routine life and again hunt in the recesses of Oak and Plum lakes. Such glorious outings make man forget for a time the trials and troubles of a strenuous business life, give him a recuperated body, and a more healthful mind, and enable him, upon his return, to more successfully surmount the difficulties that always surround him, and deal with questions, however complex, in a more able manner. The holiday is a many-fold benefit—it confers both present and prospective good and its influence, as well as its benefits, are diverse and lasting.

A Meditation and Lament.

BY THE REV. W. A. BRADLEY.

Oh Nature ! Now inanimate, that but
A few short months ago, all sweetly dressed,
In Beauty's fairest robes of rarest green,
Was ushered in; as bride arrayed in all
Her nuptial robes, from out her chamber comes
To meet her chosen. Why didst Thou depart
So soon, and leave this weary vale of tears,
Naked and desolate ?

Alas we mourn,
To see thee in thy beauty and thy pride,
Cut down by the sharp sting of cruel frost,
And on the lap of thy kind mother Earth,
Now lie expiring.

Yet to us remain
This hope and comfort, that the voice of Spring
Shall call thee back to life again, and with
Her gentle fingers deck thee in the robes,
Of which thou wert so cruelly bereft.

But Oh ! How different our state, compared
With thine. For man cut down by Death's keen frost,
Forsakes this earthly scene ne'er to return,
Nor voice of Spring, nor Summer's music e'er,
Can call back to this world the lifeless form,
When once the breath that to this body gives
Its action, has forsook the portals, and
Has left this feeble tenement of clay.

Fur Trading With Indians in the Far North.

BY THRASHER.

IT is quite a jaunt that one will take after leaving Western Ontario, before he arrives in sight of James Bay. The jaunt will not only be a long one, but it will probably develope features and incidents, not to say adventures, that will make it stand out among other jaunts and experiences like the hump on the camel's back. One will learn a good many things that he did not know before, and a good many, too, that he will acknowledge he never could for a moment surmise that he would even want to know, but is apt to add, that he will never forget.

The writer has made the journey and has on numerous occasions congratulated himself that the educational feature of the trip was by no means thrown away. The trapping and hunting of fur bearing animals, is certainly alone worth the price. The scribe fell in with a couple of veterans, it is remembered, who were the whole thing—the entire cake so far as their fund of information and their good natured willingness to hand out liberal slices of this was concerned. We know, you and I, that there are plenty of men who know the woods like a plate of slap jacks and who know every "critter" that lives among them, but you would as soon expect to get a fine flow of maple syrup from a hemlock stump as any talk on the subject of experience in the big woods, among the lakes and mountains and

THE HUSKY EXPLORER, WHO DOES WILDERNESS STUNTS, AND IS ON SPEAKING TERMS WITH ALL FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

"sich" from them. They simply wouldn't talk if they could, and couldn't if they would.

But I met another kind on that trip northward and he was good to "hear." Well, naturally, we wanted to hear something about the animals up there, and the trapping and hunting—not especially for use ourselves, but it might come handy to know. Therefore, I asked this chap something about the leading subject, and he didn't need another question in half an hour.

"Say, Dunk," said I, "What about the trading for furs up that way? Are the Indians on to this job, or does the wily white man get in his smooth work?"

"You bet they are on to their job, every foot of it, and if any white man, French, English, Canuck or United States thinks he can catch this customer asleep and "do" him on a fur trade, why he won't think so after one deal."

"For instance?" by way of keeping in the subject.

"You see the day has gone by for an Indian to be called a "dub." He is not in that class, which paid awful prices for what they bought, and sold furs to pay for the stuff, enough—well, say, I heard one story of those days when a trader would take a musket and stand it on an end, and then require a pile of furs high enough to reach the top of the gun to pay for it! The unit of value that governed the deals was a beaver skin, every fur being worth so many beavers which is said to have been established by the Hudson Bay Company. That's all done away with, and the skin which now forms the unit is worth from thirty-five to fifty cents each, according to the distance of the trading post from Edmonton, the fur depot of the country. And the red man, or Smoked American as he might be called, knows what the game is, as I have already stated. He is not an easy man to deal with, and must be handled in his own way. Some of the traders go up to the Indian country with boxes of goods to barter. They do not mention the prime object of their visit. Such a trader has simply come out there to have a friendly visit, enquires very interestedly after the health of the family, each member separately and collectively. He has a dog stew with the family, takes a good smoke of the tobacco which he has been thoughtful enough to bring along; talks about the weather and other things for an hour or two, often

ONE OF THE BEAUTY SPOTS IN THE WILDERNESS AND MOUNTAIN COUNTRY.—"SOMEBODY'S BEEN DIGGING HERE."

passing a whole night before broaching the subject of furs. Finally, the next morning the trader may ask in the most casual manner if the camp has had good luck, hunting and trapping. If the Indian says "Yes," it is a sign that he has furs and is ready to talk business on that subject, if he says "no," the white man says nothing, but smokes on complacently. Things remain *statu quo* for quite a while, when the Indian may show symptons of a thaw; and a little later on, may pull a mink skin from under his coat or blanket and ask the trader what he will give for it. If the price named seems to meet the views of the Indian, he will sell it, and further bargaining proceeds; if not, the whole thing is off, and the skin is returned to its hiding place. The white man knows that his red brother is "it" and takes up his journey to the next stop."

A ROUGH PIECE OF SCENERY EN ROUTE NORTHWARD.

"Is any of the trading done on credit as it was formerly in the old days?"

"Yes, sometimes the traders "stake" the Indians for a season's work for supplies and outfits. When the Indian goes into the woods he takes his "stake" along with him and when he comes out, a few weeks or months later, he turns in his furs and pays for what he has received and usually trades the balance for more goods. Most of these Indians up there are always in debt and always will be. Do I think the fur bearing animals in the great north are showing symptoms of "petering" out? Why no,—Seems to be about as many as ever—that is a big country up there south of the big bay—Mackenzie, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, the Lake of the Woods country, and the like. No, there's a good many peltries yet to be lugged out of that country. If you would like to hear more of this sort of stuff, come on to my log cabin up on the Athabasca River, when you are near there next month and I will give you all you want; but just now I must be getting off."

"You bet we will," we yelled.

And so we will.

Interviewed the other day as to rumored changes in his Deparment, the Hon. C. R. Devlin, minister of Colonisation, Mines and Fisheries for the province of Quebec said: "There are at present certain changes under consideration. I want to place our offices together. My Department is situated on the four floors of the house and I propose, conjointly with the Minister of Public Works, to arrange them in such a manner that those who have business with the Department will be able to go from one branch to another without going up and down long stairs. Moreover, this change will force us to content ourselves with a less numerous staff. I have long had the matter of Fish and Game under serious consideration. I consider that there are too many guardians, and in all necessity the number must be diminished, and I shall keep the good men who do their work. I want the wealth of fish and game to be protected and preserved in the Province of Quebec."

FIRST WEEK (READING FROM LEFT) PURDON, GRIFFIS, GAME WARDEN, PRISK, B. H. SPANNER, MACHENRY, REG. RICHARDSON, HARTLEY RICHARDSON, O. SPANNER, KAHNERT, & HASTINGS. SCHNAUFER, PERKINS AND ROBILLARD MANIPULATED THE CAMERA.

The Finest Hunt of the Wolf River Hunt Club

BY MAX PRESTON.

THE fifth annual deer hunt of the Wolf River Hunt Club came off on schedule time, and October thirty-first, 1908, the day set for our departure Wolf-Riverwards, dawned crisp and keen.

The early morning train from Toronto landed six of our party with an equal number of dogs on the Powassan platform, twenty five miles south of North Bay. Two members of the club with the cook had gone on ahead to make all snug at camp, two delayed ones were yet to come and the other two were waiting at Powassan ready for the start.

A team of bays to the "democrat" and a pair of blacks to the provision wagon seemed fit for the fifty miles of jolts overland, the men were fit, too, and anticipation ran high for a good two weeks of sport, for the Club had never yet broken camp without its full legal number of deer. The old members were confident, not to say boastful, and the new ones hoped they were telling the truth, but the blood of the north tingled in every vein and, with the good-byes of Powasson friends ringing in our ears, we were off, bags and baggage, dogs and dunnage.

Stories, songs and speculation about weather and game prospects helped to shorten the long trip thru the bush, which, at the summer season, must be extremely beautiful and picturesque with all its lakes, streams, ravines, marshes

and uplands teeming with animal and vegetable life, the songs of birds and the thoughts one can't get away from of savage black bass and crafty "speckled beauties" that delight the eye and imagination of every true sportsman. But it was the last of October. Earth's mantle of green had changed to gray and brown, and bare branches and scurrying leaves recorded the work of the Frost King. Now, a real man's work for two weeks awaited each on November first, all but the teamsters walked one of the roughest bush roads you would ever care to encounter. Riding in either wagon would have reduced our bones to pulp, besides giving the horses an unnecessary pull. Splendid stretches of hardwood and occasional good going were "extras" which we appreciated, and we arrived at camp early in the afternoon of the second day.

The tight log cabin, with sleeping ac-

END OF THE FIRST WEEK, NOV. 7, 1908. GAME WARDEN IN THE BACKGROUND TO THE LEFT.

one of the glad party and everyone was ready for it. Just the same, after six hours of jolting, a fine country dinner, which the Canadian farmer knows so well how to provide, and a good straw bunk at night after a hearty supper were not to be lightly considered, and the way we ate and slept would make Jack the Giant Killer, could he but rise up and look about him, sorry he lived so long ago.

Over the last six miles of the journey, commodations for thirteen men was found to be in good condition, a cheering fire was going in the new range, fresh straw soon filled clean fresh ticks in the bunks and, after the dogs were fed and kenneled and a water proof lean to built for provisions and miscellaneous junk—I said dunnage once, so be quiet—sighs of genuine joy, and shouts of hilarious good nature from the cook, escaped from the "bunch" as we sat down at the long

table for our first meal on Wolf River.

Hungry? can you ask! half a score of able-bodied men who had just covered half a hundred miles of bush road, all healthy aud in good spirits — hungry! Well, "I do think."

Prisk, the cook was our burlesque commedian as well, and he took no offence at any old name—Frisk, Chris, Puss, Prisky old chap or anyone of a dozen others -but hand him "Mr." Prisk or the "Rev. Mr. Prisk" and forthwith there would be something doing. But a lasting, standing merit he possessed which all cooks cannot boast of and that was he never touched a drop of liquor and was always ready to make us laugh or eat—*a la carte*, no small part of a fortnight's outing. But think of it—a Sober Cook in camp! "Laugh or Eat" was always on the *menu*, and we had our choice. We took both.

Perhaps readers of Rod and Gun would like an introduction to the other "Good Ones" so here they are—President, Oliver Spanner, Naturalist, who brains everything that comes his way in the shape of antlers, besides doing fine work—"to the King's taste," I believe, or something to that effect—in all branches of taxidermy or is it *limbs*?—anyway he does it, and although he may resent it, his address is Yonge Street, Toronto. His son, B. H. is the "Candy Kid" and does business next door to his father's place, in the line of fine confections, chocolates as it were, etc. Sec'y-Treas, A. F. Schnaufur dresses furs, that is he takes what comes his way in the raw or nude condition and makes it presentable and if you want a black fox dyed green he can do it for you, altho he might question your judgement and taste. Captain of the Chase, Hartley Richardson, of Nipissing, can lead you as far as you wish to go "O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent," and he'll sing the song for you too. The rest

TUGGING AT THE TEN TON (!) BUCK.

of us are just plain—well, here we are; H. H. Hastings, financier, Toronto; Waldemar Kahnert, fur garment maker to His Majesty the King, Toronto; Reginald Richardson, traveler, Nipissing; Austin Perkins, Merchant Prince, Powassan; Geo. L. Purdon, boniface of the New Windsor, Powassan, and firm believer in smoking; W. F. Griffis, the little pill man at Coleman, Ont; W. P. MacHenry, the fat one, Toronto; H. Robillard, artist, traveller and Government employe.

Shake hands gentlemen and be friends. The dogs are: Dane the senior member and one of the finest; Tuck his son, a good worker, Jack, a refined gentleman dog, dubbed disrespectfully "old yellow belly," but he knew enough to come home after the chase was over, swimming a mile or so across the lake did'nt seem to discourage him any, and his voice in the woods would make Caruso prick up his ears and look Jackward with the green eye; Sport and Young Sport, two crackerjacks, part of the real cream; Cap, a good worker; Little Sport, another crackerjack, Gyp and another diminutive hound, (lost to the wolves) and Banks, for whom no one had any use—kept chained and given away at the close of the hunt. The other three were a collie a "just dog" and a spaniel.

The guns were Winchesters, a Savage a Mannlicher, a Burchart, two British and varied in calibre as follows: one .22, two 30.30, two 351 selfloading, one .35 self loading, two 3.03 one .32, special, one Mannlicher, 1 Burchart one .33 and one .35—perhaps somewere better than others, but experience provedthe fact that any of them would do the work if "held right."

Two of the best of the ten hounds were put out on the morning chase of the first day, two others in the afternoon and in spite of a mix-up due to lack of perfect organization, dogs getting away too soon, unfamiliarity with the ground and other shortcomings always incident upon beginnings, three fine deer were hung up before our second supper in the cabin and the group of Canadian, English, American, French, German and Norwegian nimrods—but all Canadians by adoption or adaptation—which gathered round the board were as good fellows as ever pulled foot out of knee-deep marsh mud, paddled a canoe or hit trail on ridge, swale or *brule*.

About evenly divided as to hot tempers and cooler heads, an average of amity was preserved that would have been a credit to the Diplomatic Corps. More than once, when one or two seemed upon the point of "starting something" a rattling good song or story, sprung just at the right moment, served to dissipate all threatening clouds and leave the atmosphere serene and wholesome. *Twelve men hanging together in the woods as friends for two solid weeks withovt friction* is a matter for congratulation and leaves only pleasant memories with the general desire to repeat next season.

Of course luck was not always equal, but those who had the joy of getting two fine bucks were magnanimous, and those whose prowess brought down less handsome specimens were such good losers that it is not easy to judge where pride was the most justifiable.

Now, a word about our hunting ground and then to the hunt in fact, for it really began in earnest on the second day, November third, and consumed but twelve days in all for November first, eighth and fifteenth fell on Sundays.

Wolf river empties itself into the Pickerel, thence into the French and finally into the Georgian Bay. Our camp is built on the south shore of Pine Lake, which is but a widening of the Wolf, and faces a narrow irregular peninsula some two miles long and perhaps a mile across at its widest point. To the north of this neck runs the Wolf, to the south, Swan Lake and a marsh, which during high water, connects Swan with Pine lake, but this season the marsh was dry enough for firm footing, if "Labrador tea" tanglefoot can be called firm. Bearing south, or nearly so, from Swan and the marsh are Round, Mud, Loon and Caribou lakes with intervening hardwood ridges, hills, swamps, swales marshes and many acres of *brule*, all within a radius of three miles from our cabin, so at no time were we necessarily more than an hour or two from camp. For the water work we had two sixteen foot canoes, and a slow capacious punt. Canoe portages were made from lake to lake and our line of men strung out to cover a mile or more of varied territory from the Labrabor tea

tanglefoot of the marsh to dry ridges of stately hardwood, and since on no day of the twelve were we "skunked," there was no cause to complain of scarcity of game; our best day bringing us five deer, and our poorest, one. From all this it will be seen that our territory was ideal, and the abundance of game made up, in part, for lack of tracking snow. Still, so far as known, no wounded deer escaped and no deer killed in the water, except one, shot in the head from land after being so badly wounded that it could never have fought its way thru the half inch of tough, sharp ice to the opposite shore.

The second day's chase was held on the Peninsula, and the men were stationed at the west end. To reach the place of "line up" we walked half a mile down the marsh, leaving two men to guard it, thence by canoes to the foot of the peninsula, two men crossing to the upper end of the neck and sending the dogs west to the line-up. This neck of land is mostly hardwood and in many places extends for acres like a beautiful natural park, but as one nears the westerly end rougher going is experienced, and it is here and a half mile or so to the north we had some of our best shooting.

Here the Captain made a fine "double." Two large bucks, evidently bent on a scrap, for they paid no attention to anything bnt each other, got within range of the Captain's rifle and one dropped. No time was lost in the "drawing" process, but the knife fell beside the dead one and the rifle took its place as the immediately useful tool, for the other buck was coming straight for the Captain, head down and nose reaching forward. The shot, from a kneeling position caught

END OF SECOND WEEK—NOV 14, 1908. TWENTY FOUR DEER. READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. B. H. SPANNER, OLIVER SPANNER, SCHNAUFER, H. RICHARDSON, R. RICHARDSON, GRIFFIS, KAHNERT, MACHENRY, PURDON, ROBILLARD AND PERKINS.

the big fellow in the nose—a head-on collision between bullet and deer. Afterwards the mushroomed slug was found embedded in the buck's shoulder, having gone quite thru the head and traversed the entire length of the neck. This was one of the best of five fine "doubles" during the season, the other four to Perkins, Schnaufer, Hastings and Griffis.

Hastings, unfortunately, was called home at the end of the first week by a business telegram, much to the regret of all the boys but had some great shooting the day before he left camp. It was at the end of a fine chase and the dogs were behaving beautifully when three deer popped into view. Hastings is a cool head and had stood the badgering, and *badinage*, about the "garden hose," "squirt gun" and other bad names the "bunch" had called the little self loading .351 he carried, quietly waiting for the chance to "get even". Here then was the chance. The first, a "spike buck" dropped to his shot, well hit. Taking a hasty aim at the second, also a buck, but a trifle smaller than the first, he fired twice in rapid succession—so rapid that the boys who heard the shots from their various stations said to themselves, "There goes the squirt-gun". The first shot had struck near the shoulder and the buck went in the air. As he went he got the second in the neck—a "double" for Hastings, also more respect thereafter for the "squirt gun" which by the way seemed a "cute" name for the devilish ittle machine that goes six times, as fast as one can pull the trigger and hits hard, too.

MacHenry, who used the same style of gun, had some lively shooting at almost the same spot during the following week and, although not quite so successful as Hastings, bagged number two a few days later, with one clean shot through shoulder and neck, the part visible 'tother side of a group of three trees.

"Doc" Griffis got into a like mix-up on the Round lake run, getting two all right enough, but the second, altho hit in the cheek, by the "unwelcome messenger", fell and then got up and "ran like a whitehead", but the bullets went faster. Perkins was mixed up in this, too, and we were all mixed up in the hauling to Swan Lake, for they were good ones; and somehow or other, I can't remember just how it happened, but there were several of us who had to walk to camp, for all the reserved seats in the canoes were taken by deer and dogs.

Perkins got busy one day and his "double" consisted of a fine buck and a white deer. These were two novelties of the season, for the buck was not only a beauty but carried a weather worn rope around its neck, which upon close scrutiny of the noose knot, led to the guess that it had been snared some time ago and the rope had not been strong enough to hold it. The white one was a perfect specimen, partly roan and with hair twice as long and soft as that found upon the average red deer.

To Perkins and the Captain belong the most information concerning these hunting grounds, both are good shots and strong on the portage, but no one in the party "had anything on" Robillard; to whom finding his way about in an unknown bush is like an open book and a distinct joy. One day, the shells for his "long Tom" being lost or misplaced he picked up an extra "squirt gun" .35 and sallied forth. His good aim caught a twelve point buck on the base of an antler and the four footer dropped like a log, stunned. Robillard's knife then worked so rapidly he had the buck drawn "before he came to," to use Robillard's own words:

"When he came to he was dead;" then, in humorous imitation of the patois of own delightful countrymen:

"Ba Gud, a tell ye, she's wan fan buck. Dat beeg buck she's drop dam queek, lak wan plunk! comme sa."

Sometimes the skirmish line was an easy one but not often and we'll leave them out of the rekconing.

Now we are led over marsh and swale, rocks and windfalls to embark in canoes for a brief paddle, after which a nasty portage over rough going, thru thicket and *brule* to Round lake, dropping off man after man along the route to play second fiddle to the strenuous initiative of our canine friends and fellow workers. Sec-Treas. Schnaufer gets good now and no second fiddle in his particular case either, for altho the dogs may have had

originally a nose and a paw in it, directly they had not, for a splendid doe and a still more magnificent buck loomed up with no dogs behind them, and two single shots from the Mannlicher finished their headlong careers, each "touched" just back of the shoulder, the high-power slugs making pulp of the backbone. The doe was a very large one but the buck was the record specimen of the season. Would five thousand pounds

Ones were playing horse on ahead—if such work can be considered play. Well, to make a short story of it, the logs were too slick for Mac and just as he was about to do the Fine Work an extra effort from the lead horses put him on his back, guns, feet and arms in the air, but none of them went off.

Mac was hot for a minute, and said testily:

"I guess you forgot there was anyone

THE BIG BUCK BAGGED ON THE LAST DAY OF THE HUNT BY SECRETARY-TREASURER SCHNAUFER.

be an exaggeration? Well, we'll not argue the point, but it seemed ten tons before we got him to camp. Two men, brave ones, tried to carry him, but they haven't felt well since; and MacHenry, the fat one, had an experience, too. On the marsh were two slick logs a foot apart. "Mac", carrying two rifles, was steering the big buck by holding its hind leg, ("of which it had two" with proper obeisance to Mr. Charles Dickens) and six Good

on the other end of this thing!"

Nobody said a word. Everybody was crazy to laugh, but no one did and I've always wondered how they managed it.

Purdon, one of our best still-hunters, was—some think—handicapped by the fierce habit of smoking Great West on the runways. In spite of this however, he had a long shot at one, hard pressed by Sport and Young Sport, and it fell to his shot. Now Purdon stoutly

maintains that smoking on the runways and continually moving about "is the only way to get 'em."

Purdon's prowess succeeded an odd effort by President Spanner, who had accidentally exchanged guns with his son Burt. It was a crack at a flag going twenty-five feet at the jump—speed not yet estimated, although experts are still at work on the problem. Spanner failed to find the familiar Lyman on the strange gun and "the flag" still waves. Better luck was had a few days before this when our veteran president "saved the day" for us and had his quarry nicely drawn, ready to haul into camp when the straggling out-posts came along midday lunch-ward bent. Spanner, the gray-haired dean of the club, was never too tired or too weak to help drag or carry in the "results" and "Reg" Richardson, was a tireless worker too—as were in fact most of the boys and no load was too heavy nor jaunt too long for him to tackle. Reg's own especially doctored "dum dums" were wonders in their way, and one deer was minus the top of its head, to prove it. He did it by boring or "coneing" into the soft-nose bullet.

Everyone remarked the quiet of B. H. Spanner throughout the season, and the secret was out three days after returning to civilization, when the word went round that Burt had a new home of his own and a dear little wife to bless it, which is additional evidence that good Canadians are great home-builders and even in the woods they think about it.

Kahnert with his wicked little Burchart got a nice one on his way in to camp and, with "Fischerien die Kleine "and other German and Scandanavian songs to the accompaniment of our orchestra, a concertina, and a good rousing chorus, made good.

The Captain and I were sitting up late one night. The rest were snoring or sleeping silently in their bunks, the fire had burned low, Pine lake, only a few yards from the cabin, glistened under the late moon and a pretty field mouse, perched daintily upon a huge quarter of Canadian cheese, on a shelf across the cabin was helping himself.

"Let me take your 32 a minute" said the captain, and the self-acting revolver was produced from one of the dunnage bags. A nice aim, a flash, a report and the snoring in the bunks ceased. Everybody sat up and took notice. The midnight feast had been cruelly broken up and the mouse hit fairly in the nose, was once and for all quite separated from any future nocturnal undertakings, without a scratch to the cheese.

It was the rule in camp to slick up a bit for Sundays and a few hymns were sung with decent intention—but not all the time. One member paid for his unholy calculations on a certain Sunday, thru an impromptu ducking in the ice water of Pine lake. He wasn't wet thru, tho,—"only to the skin," but he gave up what ever he had in view and returned to camp for the day.

And so went on the chase, and swiftly flew the time to the end of the pleasant chapter. Hard work all day—at night snug and warm in the cabin with song, story and good cheer; tired muscles relax and renew their strength for the next day; thoughtful ones recall the generous things and kind and clever, said and done from time to time to cheer the depressed or put salt on the tail of "the bird that will not light anywhere."

To hear the chuckling clown of the forest, the raven, as he flies, mocking, over the silent runways; to feel a partridge alight upon your shoulder as you sit like a grey stump on the trail, then flutters away in alarm as your face wrinkles into a smile; to watch by the low window of the cabin for the return of belated hounds until Young Sport appears under the midnight moon, dragging himself painfully up the hill, and round the camp to his kennel;—to go out and pet him and see him rise lamely on two sore hind feet and gently—oh! so gently—place two big sore paws on your chest in acknowledgement of your attention; to find old Dane and Tuck after they'd been lost two weeks; to hear the wild dogs howl across the Wolf, and remember that Gyp and the other little one have become an easy prey to their superior strength and numbers; to be glad, oh so glad, that nothing has happened to the men; to have one of the "bunch" creep out of bed and join you as you sit there smoking and thinking by the fire, then another one of the

Good Ones, and then another, and then another, and one of these gets out the old concertina, which Gabriel intends to use if his trumpet fails, and the others sing and howl in subdued wobblyness until some get mad and you cheat them out of their just and lawful revenge by making them laugh; finally to break up camp and go home thru a heavy snow storm, each man with his two deer "cinched"—twenty-four in all; to "have had a time" you wish you could repeat right over again—is it not all worth while?

The club at its annual meeting voted for a postponement of the deer season to November 15-30 instead of the present period, November 1-15, and the chief arguments in favour of the change were:

(1) Less deer, if any, taking to water and being hunted therein.

(2) More snow, better still hunting and less necessity for dogs.

(3) More bucks and larger deer generally. The change of season to two weeks later, was the unanimous sentiment, but "abolishing the use of dogs," altho carried, was not unanimous.

This hunt of 1908 is considered the record outing of the club in all respects. The photographs are by no means prize winners, they are better than nothing, and we have the good fortune to have the Game Warden in one of them who visited our camp and found everything "according to Hoyle."

Now, when two or more Good Ones get together, let the kettle sing and swing on the crane, the latch string out, the ruddy logs vieing in glow with the good, big, warm, stout hearts that beat for the bush. Let each one tell his story to those who love to hear it and can give back another good one like it or better; and while the logs crackle and the kettle sings its sweet song of comfort, of contentment and of home, the stories, I'm sure, will be better than this for they will not be on paper, but on the bare heart.

Shot Guns and Their Loads.

BY G. B. SMITH.

IT was with much pleasure I read the article by Mr. Forest H. Conover in the October number and regret that others have not joined in the discussion and given us the results of their experiences of shot guns and their loads.

Mr. Conover asserts that the snipe load I gave is rather light, and that the standard should be three drams one and one-eighth ounces No. eight or nine. He is perfectly right. This load is the standard and I gave it in my article as such. I also gave three drams one and one-eighth ounces No. four and six for rabbits and partridges. Why should one and one-eighth ounce be shot at a snipe when three-quarters to one ounce will kill all the snipe in sight and a heavier load be only wasted? A hunter can always walk close up to a snipe and with this load even open bored barrels would do the work.

In using the different loads I mentioned it is not necessary to carry a bushel of each kind. When I go snipe hunting I take a sufficiency of snipe loads and a few of the others in order to be prepared should I have the good fortune to meet the birds or animals for which they are specially suited.

If I go where both duck and snipe are present I have a duck load in one barrel and a snipe load in the other, but should a mallard rise, as Mr. Conover suggests, very little could be done even with the load he gives viz: three drams one and one-eighth ounce No. 9 shot.

All the loads I gave are so manipulated

as to obtain the same velocity. This, from my experience, is a wise course to follow as all game birds have about the same speed when flying.

Mr. Conover is quite right when he speaks of a standard load which allows an option to a shooter. But just as little would he be ready to meet all kinds of game with his standard load as I would by carrying loads for each class of game. It would not make any difference what size of shot he carried—he would either have to change his load or run the chance of only wounding his game. It would be better to allow the game to go if you cannot insert the right load and ensure a fatal result.

I noticed that Mr. Conover highly favors two and three quarters and two and five-eighths shells, the former of which would be his choice for heavy loads. Let me tell him frankly that he can't reach a duck either sitting or on the wing with that length of shell and a heavy load put into it, even with the high velocity load, three and a half drams one ounce. For one thing two and three-quarter shells would not hold enough wads for a heavy load and the speed the shot would travel would be out of proportion and probably go wild, especially with fine shot. I find that coarse shot will hold a better pattern with much powder behind than fine shot. All manufacturers will, I think, back this up. Shooters must not only look for high velocity but also insist on the pattern being maintained. It is easy to get high velocity but it is quite a trick to get both high velocity and a close pattern combined. The load I recommend, three and a half drams one and a quarter ounce, gives all the velocity required, while the use of a long shell with plenty of cushion wads between shot and powder holds the pattern in a manner which the short shells cannot do. When a shooter has a heavy load he often thinks he has a far reachinng load as well. If he shot a load three and a half drams one ounce he would probably be disappointed. While it might be far reaching it would also be far scattering and the game would be missed quite often even at close quarters.

The weight of gun is at the option of each individual shooter. The standard would be eight pounds, twelve gauge. Heavy loads in long shells, of course, are not to be used in light guns or in guns not chambered to receive them. As a rule three different kinds of loads meet the requirements of game in season at one time.

If Mr. Conover can kill mallard and other large game with his recommended snipe load he must have "a gun that kills." While I do contend that in order to make a successful hunt a suitable shell should be used for each class of game, I don't by any means claim that all hunters should carry such a variety. While I claim that the varieties mentioned cannot be excelled for the different classes of game, at the same time all my loads give similar velocity. While I increase my fox load in powder to three and three-quarter drams and reduce the shot to one and one-eighth ounces, this is because I find the coarse shot usually holds a better pattern with much powder than with fine shot.

The reason why I mentioned one particular shell is that I find a long shell where plenty of wads can be used the best and I know of no other long shells. When my gun strikes the No. four primer I know it means business. My experience agrees with the manufacturers' statements and I have pinned my faith to the loads I gave with the very best results. With a slow primer shell Mr. Conover's recommended loads might be O. K.

I would, however, again recommend the quickest primer shell made and with the loads I gave am convinced that they will prove the most effective in results.

Mr. Conover both writes and shoots well and I am sure it is a pleasure to all shooters to meet him and likewise to read what he writes. I only hope he will give us more opportunities of meeting him and of reading what he has to say upon such subjects as Shot Guns and Their Loads in the pages of Rod and Gun.

A Novel Holiday Trip in New Brunswick.

BY RITA M. ELLIOTT.

FOR several years a number of friends living in Andover, N. B., including my eldest brother who was chief agitator of the scheme, had been talking of a canoe trip, down the south west Miramichi, as a holiday outing.

But it was not until the spring of 1908 that the plans fully matured, and it was decided to take the trip in August.

When asked to be one of the party, I accepted, more from a desire to please the "big brother," than from the pleasure expected. For, having had no experience in trips of that kind, I hardly knew what to expect.

PROCURING A BACK-LOG FOR THE FIRE.

However, it was with light hearts, and joy at the expectation of meeting our friends, that a younger brother and myself, left Newcastle on August the third and ourneyed by rail to Andover. There we met the other members of the party, and that was to be our starting point. Everything had been well arranged. Our guides, Messrs. David and John Ogilvy, whose country is on the Tobique, arrived in Andover on the fifth, and also the canoes, of which there were three, the ight canvas kind.

About seven-thirty on the morning of the sixth, we said good-bye to our friends on the shore, and started on our long talked of trip.

There were nine in the party, five ladies and four gentlemen, three people in each canoe, and the camping outfit and provisions were divided equally among the three.

The outfit consisted of two tents, numerous heavy grey blankets, the cooking utensils generally used in the woods, and enough provisions to last a week. But we expected to be in Boiestown long before a week. We also took fishing rods, and the clothing suitable for such an outing, but nothing that was not really necessary for comfort, as excess baggage was out of the question.

We paddled twenty-three miles down the St. John against a strong head-wind, encountered some very rough water, and reached Bristol about two p. m. There teams awaited us, and in less than half an hour we were started on our long drive of twenty-five miles eastward, up hill and down dale, past strips of woodland and through small villages, to the head waters of the south west Miramichi.

About half way, we halted for lunch, then started again, and reached Gray's about eight-thirty.

Tired and hungry after the long journey we did ample justice to the sumptuous supper prepared for us, and after an hour or two spent in conversation in the comfortable sitting room, retired for the night. All were happy in the knowledge that we had accomplished so much of our journey in safety, and enthusiastically expectant for what the morrow would bring forth. About seven-thirty next morning we were all astir and after breakfasting, prepared to launch our canoes on Miramichi waters. Mr. Gray told us that it was about sixty-five miles from there to Boiestown, and that somewhere on the way we would encounter one or more jams of logs.

After saying farewell to our genial host

and his family, we started on our long voyage to Newcastle, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. Never will the memory of that first morning fade from my vision. The stream was narrow there, but smooth and deep. Not a ripple disturbed the tranquility of the water; the radiant sunshine cast long shadows over the deep pools, and tall pines and birches nodded to each other across the stream, as though indignant that we had come to disturb their quiet companionship. Several hours were spent in thus quietly paddling along. Hardly a word was spoken. Every member of the party seemed filled with the beauty of it all, and no comments were needed to impress it on the mind.

We had passed a camp where men were at work, and a party of Transcontinental Railway workmen building a foot-bridge across the stream.

THE EARLY MORNING START.

Presently, we came to the first bit of rough water. The first two canoes passed over in safety, but a shout from the third caused us to look back, just in time to see one of the young men go headlong into the water. He had been smoking, and when he came up, the pipe was still between his teeth, and he was puffing away as though nothing unusual had happened. Luckily the canoe did not upset, and soon we were going on again as though such occurrences were part of the trip. At noon we stopped at an old camping site for dinner, our first meal in the woods which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. It seemed to be a good place for trout, so some of the ladies tried their luck and caught several beauties. All seemed anxious to see what was in store for us, so about three p. m. the canoes were loaded and untied, and we started.

At every turn in the river we expected to come upon a jam of logs, and about five o'clock a shout from the head guide, who was in the first canoe, told us that our fears were realized, and that we had met our first enemy, in the shape of a lumber jam. How far this extended we did not know, but here the water was very deep and trout abounded, so, while Mr. Ogilvy reconnoitered, we fished, and oh! such sport. They jumped to the fly at the first cast, and such beauties, all over a pound and some very large. By the time the guide got back, we had caught enough for two meals. He said the jam was about a quarter of a mile long and not very rough, and that we would carry right over it.

The men tried to work the canoes as far in among the logs as possible, by pushing away the loose ones, the object being to secure a firm footing before attempting to unload. One of the men tried to cuff the logs and got a fine ducking, which caused a great deal of merriment.

Finally we succeeded in getting safely landed on firm logs, and the work of transporting was begun. The ladies helped by taking the smaller bundles, and after three trips each, canoes and luggage were all over, and we were afloat again on smooth water. But we had only paddled a short distance when it was time to make camp for the night, so the guide kept watch for a suitable place, and soon we stopped at a splendid site. In less time than it takes to write it, an immense fire was built, tents pitched, supper under way, and the men were gathering boughs for beds. What a camp-fire that was, and what a supper! Each one found a comfortable place by the fire, and each one helped to serve. Everyone knows the effect a day's outing has on the ap-

petite and never did food taste so good. After supper we talked and sang around the fire for a while, then feeling rather fatigued after the lumber jam experience, we retired.

That first night's experience on "a bed of fragrant boughs" will always be fresh in my memory. Sleep seemed out of the question and finally I decided that, by some mismanagement, the canoe poles had got among the boughs. The other ladies, who had all had experience in camping out, assured me that I would soon get used to it and like it; and so it proved, for the next night sleep came readily enough, and by the third night, the bed of boughs seemed as soft as feathers.

Saturday morning we were up bright and early, and after breakfast, prepared for a long day's travel. It took about an hour to break up camp and get everything ready to start. We had not gone far when the guide held up a hand to indicate that there was something ahead. We all strained our eyes, and presently saw two beautiful deer standing close to the water's edge. The pretty creatures watched us coming, but before we got near enough to take a snap of them, there was a whisk of the tails like little white flags, a crackling of the bushes, and they were gone. After that it was a common sight; we saw deer every day and sometimes moose and caribou.

AFTER DINNER YARNS.

That same morning we came upon a caribou standing in the water. It did not seem to be the least bit concerned about our presence, and a snap shot was taken. The scenery here was simply magnificent. Immense hills, green with spruce and fir and lordly pines, sloped to the water's edge. A small stream running into the main river, fell about twenty feet in its descent, over jagged rock, and roared and splashed in wild turmoil. The river was becoming rougher all the time, and soon we were in rapids, and all attention was paid to the navigating of the canoes. The water was running down hill at great speed and filled with immense boulders, round which the water roared and swirled in mad delight.

Some of the acrobatic feats performed by the young men in the third canoe were beyond description. It seemed almost like "Sports Day" at U. N. B.

In fact the head guide was the only one who brought his canoe through that rapids without either having to step out, or be thrown out. But we came to a place where the channel ran close to an immense flat boulder, with such force and such a quick turn, that it was almost impossible to bring the loaded canoes through in safety. So we all stepped out on the boulder, the ladies were helped to the shore and walked round the rough place, while the men guided the canoes round in safety and nothing was lost.

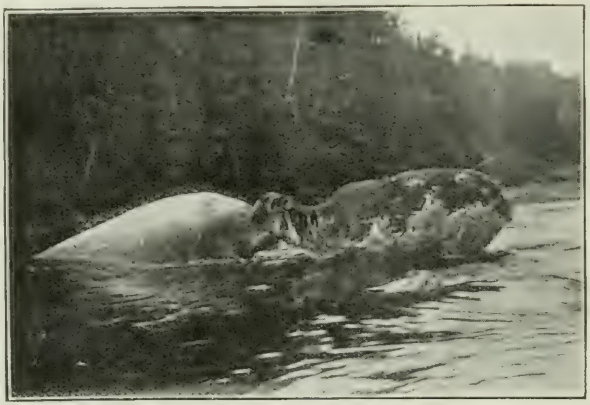
Noon was drawing near but we had to get through these rapids before we stopped for lunch. In the very rough places, where the nervous strain was great, we were always too excited to think of the camera, and missed many fine pictures.

As the "calm after he storm" so after the rough water there was always a deep smooth pool like a dead-water, and shortly after noon we saw the smooth water ahead, and were glad that we had come through so much in safety. But, strange to say, we never felt anything but safe. There were no feminine shrieks when coming through the rough place.

every one was happy and glad to be there, and each one declared they would not have missed the experience for worlds. All were so excited while running the rapids, that no one noticed the approaching thunder storm, till the guide drew our attention to the black clouds, and suggested that we stop and pitch the small tent for shelter.

Scarcely had the suggestion passed his lips when he pointed to something ahead and there standing on the bank, was the monarch of the forest, a lordly moose. He did not stay long, however ; a short grunt and he was up the bank like a shot, and lost in the thicket.

The tent was hurriedly pitched in a small cleared spot which had evidently been the scene of a hunter's camp ; and here we had lunch and waited till the storm was over, which was not long. Trout were continually jumping from the water, and when the rain had ceased, one of the guides asked me if I would like to try my luck. In order to find the favourite fly he put three on the line, but they seemed to all be favourites, for presently I had hooked three fine trout. But it was another matter to land them. Like every novice, the first impulse was to pull them right in, which procedure would probably have resulted in the loss of all three. But under Mr. Ogilvy's directions I succeeded in landing two of them, the third and smallest got away.



CARIBOU.

All were now anxious to be on the move. The spirit of adventure seemed strong within each breast, and there was always the desire to see what was ahead. There was a decided turn in the course of the river here, and we did not know what was beyond that. But we soon found out, for when the bend was rounded, the roaring of the water told us that we had more rapids to run. And they were indeed rapids, and for three hours and a half there was no decrease in the speed of the water. Rushing and roaring past huge rocks, it was indeed a work of art to successfully guide those canoes through in safety.

The dexterity with which the Ogilvy men handled the poles, was greatly admired by all. Stalwart young men, possed ofalmost Herculean strength, they seemed to know exactly when to hold the canoe back, and just how to place it in the current so that it would run straight and sure without striking a rock.

At length the water calmed and we were through the rapids for another while; but something else was in store for us, for, as though we had not already had enough excitement for one day, a turn in the course of the river, brought us to our second jamoflogs. This was not so long as the first, but rougher, and it was decided to carry over it before camping for the night. Although fatigued from the excitement we had undergone, all set willingly to work, and soon this difficulty was overcome, and we were again afloat in smooth water. We paddled but a very short distance when we came to an ideal camping site, close to an old toteroad, and as the next day was Sunday, it was decided to spend the morning here, and dry out the outfit.

The scenery of this spot was beyond description. Opposite our camp the rugged hills rose almost perpendicular. Below, the waters glided peacefully by, telling nothing of their fury above the lumber jam. A small island gorgeous with wild flowers and beautiful with small maples and poplars, divided the river. Myriads of birds flitted to and fro among the trees, pouring forth their

song in praise to Him, the Creator of all this wonderful beauty. Indeed it seemed an enchanted spot; the rustle of the poplar leaves was like the whispering of fairies, and when, a few hours later, the silver moon rose above the hills and cast its light upon the sparkling water, it was certainly an artist's dream.

Fatigue at length compelled us to retire, and it was late next morning before there was any sign of life in the camp. At breakfast the guide told us that he had been exploring a short distance from camp, and was convinced from the roaring he heard, that we had some unusually rough water yet to go through.

However, we did not break up camp till about two-thirty p. m. and had been travelling but a short time when we came to the cause of the roaring, a fall.

And now the question was whether to go over it, or portage around. Finally Mr. Ogilvy decided to try it himself first, and if he got through all right would come back for the second canoe, and his brother would take the third.

We were all anxious to go over; it would be such an unusual experience.

The water above was smooth and deep, then the sudden plunge of several feet into the boiling water below, then the straight scoot of several yards.

We watched him breathlessly, but there was no cause for fear when David managed the craft, for it slid over without a tremor, seemed to dance for a minute on the waves below, then glided swiftly between the rocks, straight and sure, to safety. Soon the second one was safely over, and we were watching the third. On it came through the smooth water, took the dive, but struck a rock, and we who watched expected to see it turn over. The occupants threw up their hands in fright, but it did not upset, and the contact with the rock seemed to have done no harm. The experience will always be a predominant memory of that trip. The sensation was just like that experienced when swinging very high.

AFTER WE REACHED CIVILIZATION.

(Top row left to right): Miss Rita Elliott, Mr. John Ogilvy, the Misses Curry.
(Second row): Mr. David Ogilvy, O. N. Elliott, C. H. Elliott.
(Third row): Miss Tibbits, Miss Powers.

We travelled a few miles farther, then camped again, and soon we were enjoying a glorious fire, and busy preparing the evening meal.

So far we had had lovely weather. Rain fell at night, but the days were fine and the evenings cool, so that all were glad of the warmth of the campfire. Flies caused some discomfort, but never kept us awake at nights, and always kept a safe distance from the fire. Mosquitoes were very few; black flies

and midgets were thick at times.

As this was the Sabbath evening, we had a service of song. Musical talent was not lacking in that company, and the entire evening was spent in singing hymns and psalms, a volume of praise and thanksgiving.

"Not far advanced was morning day" when our voyage was resumed, and we were again following the course of the widening, winding river, sometimes running north, then due east, then south and so on.

We were approaching what looked, at a distance, like another jam of logs, but drawing nearer we could see that it extended only part way across the river. But the water was so rough and there were so many dangerous rocks that it was thought advisable for the ladies to step on the logs and walk past the rough place, and the men bring the canoes round. Soon we were safely afloat again and making fairly good progress. Passed a small log cabin which we decided was a fishermen's cabin, for there was a deep pool here, and we saw salmon jumping. But, as we were not equipped for salmon fishing, did not stop, but kept steadily on our way, passed the mouths of several smaller streams running into the main river, and halted at noon beside a babbling brook. As it was a very warm day, we rested here an hour or two, and were just preparing to start, when someone noticed an odd looking craft being poled up stream toward us. For three days we had seen not a single soul but ourselves, and were beginning to feel like explorers and to experience a sort of a feeling of ownership.

The craft was a dug-out made of a pine log and looked about eighteen or twenty feet long, and quite narrow. The occupants were a man and a boy, doubtless on their way to the salmon pool we had passed in the morning.

When near enough to talk, we asked the man where we were, and how far from Boiestown, for we were beginning to think it had moved down the river. He said we had come some thirty-seven miles and had twenty-eight to travel before reaching the village. About two-thirty p. m. the canoes were loaded and we started again, paddled steadily all afternoon, except when rough water was encountered, and then the paddles were abandoned for poles. We passed a huge boulder where some logs were hung up, and noticed a pick-axe and peevie stuck in the logs. Afterwards learned that this spot was the scene of a drowning accident last spring when a young man lost his life while trying to break a jam.

The scenery all along was grand. Sometimes rocky, rugged hills, and wild rushing water. Sometimes green, sloping hills, and smooth deep water, calm and beautiful, winding in and out, by shady nooks and mossy dells ; with here and there a little island overgrown with ferns and ivy.

Towards sundown we passed a party of fishermen, and a few miles further down camped for the night in a beautiful spot, a veritable grove of white birch and maple.

Tuesday morning we were up bright and early and on our way. About noon we saw the first signs of habitation, a house not far from the shore, and a man making hay. We stopped a short distance below and had dinner, then some of the party went to inquire what settlement was near, and learned that we were just eight miles above Boiestown. About four o'clock we resumed our journey, but as the water was very shallow, made slow progress, and at seven o'clock we camped for the night on a little island just above the town.

It was an ideal spot. The ground, from which the hay had been cut, was smooth and dry. Groups of beautiful elm trees swayed gently in the breeze, and when our tents were pitched, and the fire built, it made a beautiful picture. A herd of cattle, grazing peacefully, added to the picture. When supper was ready, it was discovered that our stock of condensed milk was exhausted, but a friendly brindle wandering close to the camp, saved the situation.

Next morning the owner of the island came to take the cows home, but before doing so, stopped for a friendly chat with us. They had seen our camp-fire the night before, and heard the singing, and it was such an unusual occurence, that his boy decided we were wild Indians, and would not come for the cows. The

amiable old gentlemen was very much pleased that we had used his island as a camping ground, and showed his good will by milking two cows and giving us the milk.

Soon we were preparing for our triumphal entry into Boiestown. It seemed to us we had been away from civilization for a month instead of a week.

It was about ten a. m. Wednesday morning when we reached the town, and there spent a couple of hours buying supplies, sending letters and telegrams, and reading letters.

About noon we left there and paddled a few miles down the river, stopping at a small peninsula, where some men were making hay.

After dinner we rested till about five p. m. and when the journey was continued we paddled till about seven o'clock, about five miles above Doaktown, on the opposite side of the river. The camping ground was a smooth cleared spot from which the hay had been cut, with a grass grown hill for background, and an immense elm tree, under which the tents were pitched.

That night there was a heavy thunder storm, and next morning the rain was still falling heavily, and we were obliged to stay there all day. But it was not a long day to us ; all well and happy, the hours passed quickly and pleasantly. By evening the sky had cleared and we could sit round the camp-fire as usual, and while away the time with song and story.

Friday morning we reached Doaktown about ten-thirty, spent an hour there, and resumed our journey. The day was warm, the river ever widening, was shallow in places, and our progress was slow. But it was very pleasant to sit thus in a canoe and watch the beautiful scenery, and the shadows in the smooth water. Often a flock of wild ducks, frightened by our approach, hurried through the water and found a hiding place in some secluded nook close to the shore.

We were anxious to reach Blackville that night and asked several people how far it was to that village. One man said it was six miles by the road and eight by the river, which as we understood it, meant fourteen miles. But we kept steadily on and were just in sight of the village when a drenching shower overtook us, and we were obliged to camp a mile above. A roaring fire soon afforded warmth and comfort, a good supper added to the cheer, and we were happier than if dining at the "Waldorf Astoria." For the pleasures of camp life are only understood by those who have experienced it and love it.

This was to be our last night of camp life on this trip, for we expected to reach Newcastle the following evening. Saturday morning we were up at five-thirty and preparing for an early start. The day was still young when we reached Blackville, and after sending messages home, went cheerily on our way, through the Mute Rapids, passed Indiantown, and stopped some miles below at noon. As rain was falling heavily, we went into a farm house, where the kind hearted people made us welcome, and allowed us the use of the large summer kitchen. Here we prepared our noon meal and enjoyed the warmth of the fire for a couple of hours. About two p. m. we were again on our way and making splendid progress, but soon encountered an obstacle in the boom sticks which were stretched across the river holding some rafts of logs. After some labor we managed to get through, and passed Millerton about four o'clock. The next enemy was the tide, which turned about four-thirty and was running strongly up river. On, we went, each stroke of the paddle bringing us nearer our goal ; under the bridges which cross the river here, through the "Tickle" which separates Beaubear's Island from the main land, past the island itself, and on to the town, a mile below.

At seven p.m. August fifteenth we reached Newcastle, all well and happy, but heartily sorry that our trip was over. We had come one hundred and thirty miles on Miramichi waters and had the distinction of being the first to have taken the entire journey in canoes.

The memory of those delightful days spent on the beautiful river, and the evenings round the glorious camp-fire, will be a hallowed one to each, and will linger with us through the years to come. The success of our trip was largely due

to our guides, who embodied all the qualities necessary to complete the perfect type. Strong, good-natured and willing, they left nothing undone that could be done for our comfort.

Possessing musical accomplishments of no mean order, our evenings were profitably spent with them as entertainers.

After a few days spent pleasantly in Newcastle, the "happy family" unwillingly separated and went to their respective homes.

Ballade of Dreams.

BY THE REV. STOKELY S. FISHER, D. D., SC. D.

Unearthly sweet, the witchery
Of youth and love and June skies blue,
Of visions rapt, fair dreams that flee,
Has followed me the long years through.
The old still charms me in the new;
Dear yet the hopes that float before,
All dim ideals that used to woo,
White ships that never sailed to shore.

Though only shadows they may be,
Though wrecks the ruthless ledges strew,
Still I am lured resistlessly,
And haste, unresting, to pursue,
Enchanted by the quest that drew
In dawn of careless days of yore:
Invitingly they swim in view—
White ships that never sailed to shore.

Heart-haunting, bide they far and free,
The soul's desire and aim and due;
Such silver wings of destiny
As ne'er to human harbor flew!
Oh, phantom keels that trace the clue
Through chartless waters, passing o'er,
To all that e'er in vision grew,—
White ships that never sailed to shore!

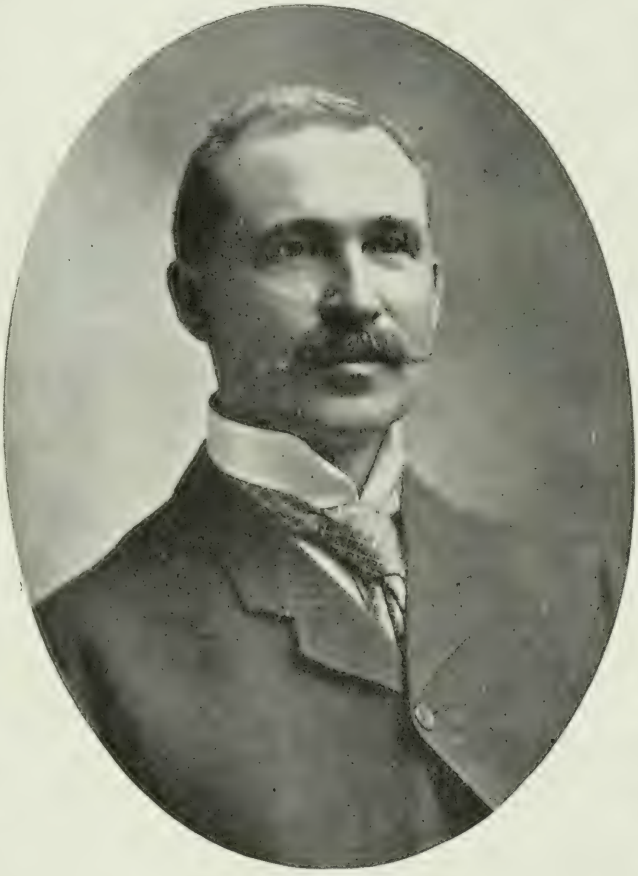
Envoy.

Somewhere the Beautiful is True!
Wraith of the real the mirage—more
It cannot picture. Real, too,
White ships that never sailed to shore.

North American Fish and Game Protective Association.

THE annual conference of the members of this important association—an organization comprising representatives of the Canadian Provinces and the States of the Union, and meeting alternately in Canada and the States—held their annual gatherings this year at Toronto. They assembled on the morning of January twentieth in the fine City Hall of the capital of Ontario and were welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province and the Mayor of the city. Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, who has charge of the fish and game interests of Ontario, and had held the Presidency of the Association since the meeting at Albany, N.Y., was in the chair and conducted the proceedings with skill and urbanity.

Mayor Oliver, in giving the delegates an official reception, dwelt upon the importance of the international character of the Association and wished the members every possible success in their work. Their program was a wide one and he believed they had registered many successes. He hoped they would win many more. Some critics compared the members of the council to fish—jelly fish. He reminded them that in angling either for votes or fish the only way to succeed was by using plenty of good live bait. They sometimes heard of fool fishes and in this connection he told the story of Mark Antony, who wishing to show off his fishing powers before Cleopatra, arranged with a slave to put the fishes on his hook when under water. Having done this several times Cleopatra got wise to the trick and invited the company to witness a further exhibition of Mark's skill, arranging on the second occasion to put a salt water fish on the hook, when the fishing was in fresh water. He was sure none of them knew any such anglers' tricks and though he had been there many times he would not recount such performances. He assured them



THE HON. DR. REAUME

Minister of Public Works, who has charge of the fish and game interests of Ontario. President of the North American Fish and Gam Protective Association who presided at the Conference.

he felt deeply the importance of their work and particularly that part which drew closer together the great interests of the States and Canada.

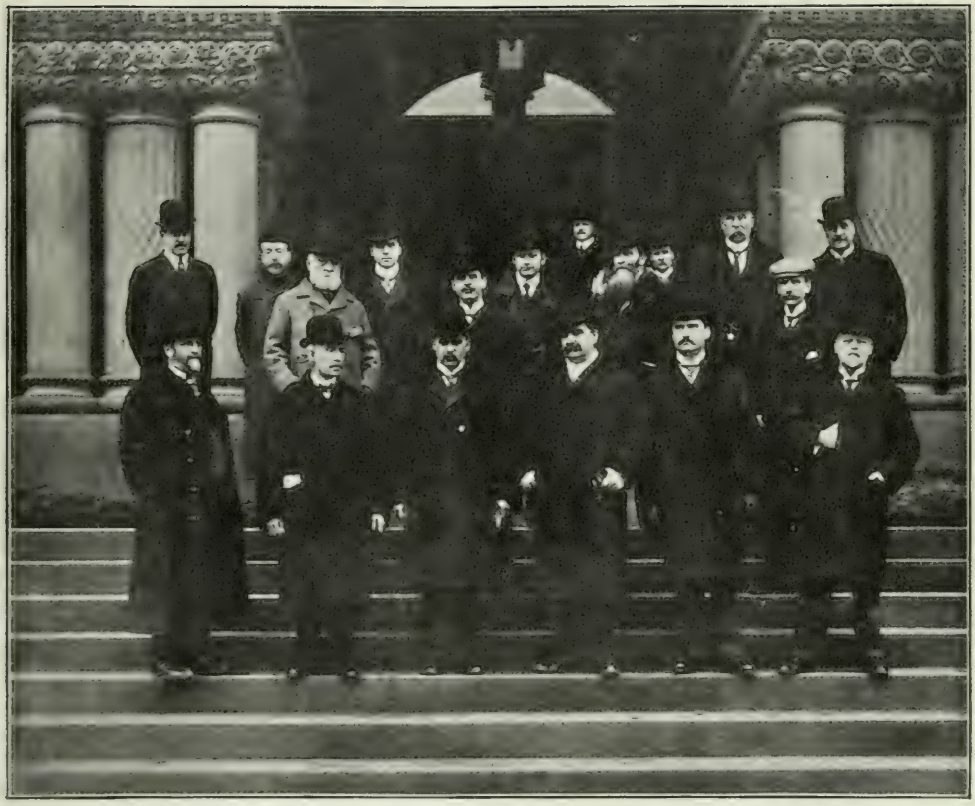
His Hon. Col. Gibson, in extending a welcome on behalf the Province, dwelt upon his own efforts, when a member of the Ontario Legislature to improve and extend fish and game protection. In Ontario thirty years ago they had obsolete laws without any provision for enforcement. For some time all efforts at improvement met with steady opposition, but at length a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the whole subject and report. The report of that Commission was still a valuable document on the subject of fish and game protection. One result of the recommendations of that commission was the introduction of a bill thoroughly revising the laws as they dealt with game and fish. While they had done much in Ontario by abolishing spring shooting they must fail in their protective policy unless there was concurrent action on the part of the States to the South. The work of that Association was to widen the area of protection and make it more effective. It was pleasant to observe that the example set by Ontario had been followed elsewhere and the general tendency all through the wide area covered by the Association was always in the right direction. In time there would be a general understanding between various authorities with reference to this most important subject of protection. At one time the moose were nearly extinct throughout Ontario but rigid protection led to such an increase of numbers that for several years now they had been able to have an open season. His own experience had been mainly confined to target shooting but he had always taken a deep interest in the subject of protection and done what he could to forward the movement. Protection was indeed a most important national domestic policy.

Dr. Reaume gave a short Presidential address emphasising the importance of the first gathering in Toronto and expressing his complete sympathy with the work of the Association. The interests of the whole country were bound up in their work, and its international character could not be too strongly dwelt upon.

Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, secretary-treasurer, submitted a short report describing a case in which a party shot three moose illegally in the Province of Quebec and when warrants were issued they escaped from the jurisdiction and had since secured hunting licenses in Ontario and New Brunswick. It was suggested that some means should be devised whereby offenders against the game laws in one Province should be refused licenses in other Provinces until they had stood their trial in the Province in which their alleged offence occurred. Sympathetic references were made to the deaths of Mr. D.G. Smith, formerly of New Brunswick, an active member for several years, and Mr. Angus Hooper, of Montreal. The election of Dr. Finnie, a member of the Executive to the Quebec Legislature would do much to assist the movement in that Province.

Mr. Richards (Boston,) gave the report for the State of Massachussets. The Legislature at their last session passed no less than eighteen acts dealing with fish and game protection, and while some were commendatory, this number showed either the law was in a bad state before or too much tinkering was now being indulged in. They were now protecting English pheasants in Massachussetts and it was questionable if the pheasants were not killing out the native birds. The feature of the past season appeared to have been the large increase in wild fowls and particularly ducks. That feature appeared to have been general and not confined to one State or Province or indeed to particular groups.

Dr. Finnie (Montreal) stated that the Quebec men had not been idle during the year though they had not accomplished all they hoped to do. A deputation of the Fish and Game Protective Association of the Province of Quebec went down to the Ancient City and waited upon the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries — the Hon. C. R. Devlin — who granted an interview. The various suggestions made by the Association were discussed and they had hoped they would have been embodied in the amendments that were contemplated in the fish and game laws. Some changes were



SOME OF THE DELEGATES TO THE NORTH AMERICAN FISH AND GAME PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AT TORONTO.

made, such as prohibiting the sale of partridges until 1911, and prolonging the close season for beaver until 1910. They did not succeed in getting the season for large game shortened as asked for, but believe that such will be done in the near future. The Department made a wise provision when they made a new regulation under this head by which Railroad Companies and contractors as well as lumbermen would be held responsible for any infractions of the laws committed by their employees—a wise provision which it is hoped may prove effective. Under this head they suggested that the Government have an officer in every camp so as to report infractions of the law. While it was too true that the area for large game was being rapidly cut into there was still ample fish and game, not alone for our own people, but also for those who choose to come amongst us—provided the laws are strictly enforced. The true sportsman realized that it was not how many he could kill, or how many he could catch, but simply to follow and observe the laws, gaining much pleasure for himself and a certainty that those who came after him would likewise enjoy similar pleasures. The motto of the Association he represented in the Province of Quebec was "Porces Futuro"—provide for the future, a motto most apt and one which should he uppermost in the minds of all when taking their annual outings. Although much had been done of late years, much yet remained to be done in the Province of Quebec. He felt confident that the near future would bring about changes that would place Quebec in the forefront of all the Provinces and surrounding States in caring for what must be looked upon as one of the most important subjects that the Province

had to deal with—forest protection and all for what the forest is responsible—fish, game, fur, the continued supply of water to our lakes and rivers, and indirectly the assurance of continued navigation, without the difficulties that are being now experienced in some parts of this continent. How best to preserve our forest is a subject that must appeal to us more and more and it should call forth the most earnest and sincere efforts on our part to suggest ways and means for their preservation. Any action in this line would go far to strengthen the hands of the various Forestry Associations on both sides of the line—and he was sure such Associations could always count upon the sympathy and support of the fish and game protectioniets in carrying out their noble work.

The Hon. C. R. Devlin, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries for Quebec, explained that the sportsmen of the Province did not agree when preferring their requests to him and consequently he was unable to go as far with them as he otherwise might have done. He drew attention to what the Quebec government had done in the Laurentides National Park and the Gaspe Peninsula and expressed a strong belief that much good would follow upon an agreement between the Province and the States interested regarding the fisheries on Lake Champlain. His dismissal of over seventy fish and game guardians, who had encumbered the salary lists without rendering any services for the same, showed his willingness to work heartily with them in the work of preserving the fish and game of our forests.

None of the New York delegates were able to attend and in their absence the report from that State was read by the Secretary. The New York members have done their part in securing proper protection for the Common White Fish of the Great Lakes bordering on the State, viz., an open season for White Fish from January first to October thirty-first, both inclusive, with a size limit of not less than two pounds in the round. It may be said that this legislation is in harmony with all States and the Province of Ontario, save the State of Pennsylvania, with its small area bordering on Lake Erie, their law giving equal protection having been repealed, ostensibly to enable that State to secure eggs for hatchery work, but really enabling the commercial fishermen to continue their work during the spawning season. The propagation of bass on the part of State Department was very successful last year and every indication points to greater success during the coming season. The question of non-sale of bass in New York State has agitated two elements within her borders as well as our neighbors on the St. Lawrence river, who justly deplore what has resulted in making a commercial fish of the bass, which has always been considered a game fish and so claimed by fishermen as well as State and Provincial Departments. It is interesting to note on one hand that the Angler's Association of the St. Lawrence River has resolved to stop the sale of bass, and that the New York State League at its recent annual convention also resolved to prohibit the sale of bass in the State no matter where taken. It may be stated that as far as known, with few exceptions among fishermen, these resolutions are satisfactory, and an effort will be made on the part of New York members to secure such legislation. Now, on the other hand, the Guides' Association on the St. Lawrence and around Cape Vincent, who in the past have profited by the sale of game fish, particularly the bass, evidently fearing a day of reckoning, have already resolved to be good to the following extent, providing there be no restrictive legislation to wit: an agreement not to demand fish captured in their boats by guest or employer. Not to allow capture of bass less than twelve inches and to hand over to justice all who shall violate such an agreement. If they had further agreed that all fish taken in Canadian waters by them should have the same restrictions as to size and further agree to enter at Custom House all fish taken, a greater degree of confidence could be placed in this agreement. The hunting licenses have proved a great success. The prohibition of spring shooting had this year received its greatest endorsement and not for years had so many wild fowl been taken. The close relationship between forest, fish and game

was emphasized and the successful work of the Association in British Columbia and in international waters dwelt upon.

The Association placed themselves on record as heartily in sympathy with the work of the International Conservation Commission and appointed Mr. H. G. Elliott, Ass't. General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, to represent the Association at the meeting at Washington in February, with thanks to him for his services.

Mr. W. A. Preston, M.P.P., and Mr. Arthur Hawkes, of the Canadian Northern, were appointed a committee, with power to add to their number in order to endeavour to arrange for joint action between Minnesota and Ontario with reference to fish and game in the Rainy River district. It was explained that lakes hitherto unfished had been now tapped by railways and destructive netting with pound nets was now going on. Rainy Lake was two-thirds in Ontario and Canadian fishermen there did not use pound nets. They wanted joint regulations to cover these matters and also to deal with wolves.

Mr. Hawkes described the district as the greatest moose country on the continent. It had hitherto been isolated and unless regulations were made and enforced the wild life would be destroyed. Many of the islands on Rainy Lake had been purchased by Americans, who were now making their summer homes there.

Dr. Reaume, in reply to various questions raised, said he was not inclined to recommend any increase in the wolf bounty unless Minnesota did the same. If Ontario alone raised the bounties they would in many cases pay for Minnesota wolves. He also stated that the status of Indians with regard to game and fish was at present under consideration. They wished to carry out the treaties made by the Dominion Government but the question was whether,under the changed conditions of the present day, those treaties should not be revised.

On the motion of Mr. Adams, seconded by Mr. Elliott, the Association endorsed the action of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River and the New York State League of Fish and Game in passing resolutions to request the Legislature of New York to prohibit the sale of black bass.

Mr. Adams remarked that so long as there was a market open there was an incentive for illegal fishing and everyone knew the New York markets could not be supplied by angling alone.

The Association went on record in favour of devoting all revenue supplied by hunting licenses, fees and fines to fish and game protection.

Mr. Evans proposed: "That this Association is opposed to the principle of States or Provinces leasing or selling large tracts of wild lands to be used as private game preserves." He urged that such a policy was not calculated to give the best results in the end and quoted figures showing the advantages of the Ontario over the Quebec system. The motion asserted a basic principle and it was only on such a principle that fish and game protection throughout NorthAmerica could be carried out.

Dr. Finnie, M.P.P., while personally opposed to the leasing system, and expressing the view that that system would be very much curtailed if not entirely abolished in the Province of Quebec before many years has passed, resented the motion as an attempt to dictate a policy to the Province and thought if passed the Association would go entirely out of their way in interferring with the Quebec system.

Mr. Berghevin, M.P.P., gave reasons why Quebec adopted the leasing system and dwelt upon the great work the government of the Province has done in their national preserves.

Mr.W. A. Preston. M.P.P., held that all game preserves should belong to the people and that true statesmanship consisted in legislating for the many rather than the few. The leasing system was one which would have to go.

Several gentlemen belonging to Clubs gave testimony to the large expenditures made by their organizations in protective work in their own limits and argued that the whole Province benefitted by the protection thus afforded.

The Hon. C. R. Devlin, while defending the policy of his government, stated that during his term of office, he had, whenever a lease fell in, only granted re-

newals for five instead of ten years, and increased the rent, often by fifty per cent. In only one case had he had a complaint against a Club and in that case the lease was cancelled. He had also aranged that those living around leased lakes should not be deprived of their fishing but on the other hand enjoy the benefits flowing from the protection given. He asserted that Quebec had the finest fishing preserves in the Dominion.

Mr. Richards stated that he was interested in the Long Point Preserve in Ontario and knew how much protection given by that preserve had benefitted the neighborhood. He confessed that while he was not enamoured with the Quebec system, he should be sorry to see it disappear as they were learning from it. At present fish and game preservation was by no means an exact science and they wanted to note the results of both systems through long years of work, before they could arrive at scientific conclusions as to which system would best perpetuate game

Mr. Evans in reply pointed out that his object was only to endeavor to get the Association to go on record on a basic principle.

Ultimately the motion was voted down.

Mr. Evans read theOntario report which described the work done in the Province during the year and dwelt upon the increased supervision which is making fish and game protection more of a reality.

The Association, on the motion of Mr. Townsend asked for a system whereby a hunter breaking the game laws of one Province or State be refused a license in others until he had met the charge in the place where the alleged offence occurred.

Mr. Cy. Warman gave a paper on "Wild Life" which will appear in full in a subsequent issue.

The new game preserve in British Columbia was described.

Mr W. E. Meehan sent a paper on the "Conservation of non-nest building fishes of the Great Lakes" which will be given in full next month.

Col. McCulloch likewise read a paper on Fish Preservation in New Brunswick.

The following is the list of officers for the present year :

President. W. E. Meehan, Philadelphia.

Vice Presidents: Hon. L. R. Carleton, Augusta, Me.; F. S. Hodges, Boston, Mass.; Henry Russell, Detroit, Mich.; Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, Surveyor General, St. Stephen, N. B.; Hon. W. C. Witherbee, Port Henry, N.Y.; A. Kelly Evans, Toronto, Ont.; Dr. J. T. Finnie, Montreal, Que.; F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, Vt.; S. A. Megeath, Franklin, Pa.; Dr. George E. Porter, Bridgeport,Conn.; R. E. Plumb, Detroit, Mich.

Executive Committee: J. F. Sprague, Monson, Me.; George H. Richards, Boston, Mass.; J. D. Hazen, St. John, N.B.; C. H. Wilson, Glen Falls, N. Y.; Oliver Adams, Toronto, Ont.; H. G. Elliott, Montreal, Que., Nelson W. Fisk, Vermont; F. A. Phelps, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; J. C. Chamberlain, Bridgeport, Conn.

Secretary Treasurer : E. T. D. Chambers, Quebec.

It was suggested that for the purpose of securing larger attendances the meetings should, in the future, be held later in the year.

Philadelphia was selected as the meeting place of next Conference.

Comprehensive votes of thanks to all who had assisted in organizing the Conference and aiding in making its deliberations successful were accorded.

The hospitality of the Ontario people is proverbial and they rose nobly to the occasion. On the evening of the first day the delegates were the guests of the Ontario Government at a banquet given in the Speaker's Apartments at the Parliamentary Buildings. The Hon. Dr. Reaume presided, and a number of Toronto gentlemen interested in fish and game questions were included among the guests. After dinner the toast of "The King"was given from the chair and metwith a hearty response.

"Neighbouring States" was responded to by Mr. Richards (Boston) who dwelt upon the pleasures his visits to Canada always gave him. The greater the intercourse between Canada and the States, the greater the feeling of amity between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race.

"Our Sister Provinces" was coupled with the names of Col. McCulloch (New Brunswick,) Dr. Finnie (Montreal,) and the Hon. C. R. Devlin, who all testified

to the good feelings amongst Canadians from every Province. The latter said he had an Irish father, a Scotch mother, married a French-Canadian and his children were born in Ireland. They were a mixed community but in the end were all Canadians.

"Fish and Game" brought out an able response by Mr. A. Kelly Evans, who emphasized the economic importance of these great assets. The day had gone by when fish and game matters were looked upon as a cult of a few faddists. They were now recognized as money producers for the Province, and properly protected their importance would be more widely and generally recognized.

Mr. Hector Berghevin, M.P.P., pointed out the difficulties in the way of harmonizing the laws of the several States and Provinces. The laws as a rule were good but enforcement was the weak point and it was to this point they must more and more direct their efforts.

Mr. H. G. Elliott, Montreal, urged that each Province must hold what it had and make it grow.

Mr. H. S. Osler, K. C. expressed a hope that the protection of migratory game would receive increasing attention from the Association.

To the toast of the Association, Mr. E. T. D. Chambers replied. He drew attention to the growth of scientific inquiry and expressed a belief that great benefits would come to both fish and game from inquiries conducted on those lines.

Mr. Cy. Warman gave three recitations —"The Indian", "Little Wild Goose" and "The Habitant," to the great pleasure of the guests. The press was responded to by Rev. J. A. McDonald, and much pleasant intercourse took place before the gathering broke up.

On the second day the members were the guests of the City of Toronto at luncheon; the Mayor presiding and the toast list was commendably brief—"The King and the President" and "Our Guests." Dr. Reaume, Mr. Richards, Dr. Finnie and Mr. Berghevin responded to the latter, bear and angling stories forming the staple of their talks. After an exceedingly pleasant gathering the delegates took leave of each other, with many expressions of good will and high hopes of meeting next year in the City of Brotherhood and Goodwill.

Peculiar Habits of Quail, Partridge and Wild Duck.

BY CAPTAIN GORDON BOLES.

THE methods used by quail for self protection are often peculiar, and frequently what would appear to human beings very silly.

I have seen quail when flushed fly directly into a bank of snow, the whole bevy following the leader one after another; of course they could be all caught one by one if the man were not a sportsman, and I fear many is the time it has been done. Then again, many men go out quail shooting lacking the knowledge of the habits of the quail.

Supposing you flush a bevy and they alight on rough ground covered with long coarse grass or some such cover. In case this happens the birds generally scatter and lie perfectly still, consequently no scent comes from them and the dog finds it very difficult to locate them, frequently stepping so close that they flush them. Then it is that our friend with the gun shows his ignorance of sport and takes it out of the poor dog by thrashing him, when in reality the animal knows more than he does.

In partridge shooting if you flush a partridge and he flies sky-ward don't think that he is going to alight in a tree for he never will. Look for him on the ground, and if he flies low look for him in a tree.

Again, if a partridge flies into a snow bank, which they frequently do for shelter, always look for him on the left of the entrance, never on the right.

Ducks, when wounded, sink themselves in the water just allowing their bills to protrude in order to breathe.

I have seen pin-tail sink themselves until they look like sticks floating on the water.

It is when all these devices of the various birds are discovered that a true sportsman finds it "hard to kill."

The Wolf Hunt in Northern Ontario.

An Interesting Incident.

MR. John Arthur Hope, who is running a wolf hunt in Northern Ontario, contributes the following description of an interesting incident which occurred to himself and two of his assistants in the course of their journey to one of their camps :

On the eighth of the month of January at mid-day, in a driving snow storm on Lake Clear, myself and pardner and his brother, saw a beautiful sight, one rarely seen, a pack of thirteen wolves come out of the woods in single file, and trot round the edge of the lake, some one thousand yards distant, round a point, and into a little bay, where we watched them from another point for a couple of minutes. Presently we walked towards them, being on our way to number three camp.

When within about seven hundred yards of them they suddenly bunched up. Evidently they saw us. What would they do; get under cover, so close behind them, or come straight for us? That point was decided for us in a few seconds, —half a dozen sprang out of the bunch and came straight towards us, the remainder tailing on behind, and all spreading out like a fan as they came on with incredible swiftness in a long, springy lope, heads and ears up and tails straight out. Wider and wider the fan spread out as they came on in *dead silence*, a magnificent sight, rarely seen in broad daylight.

Within three hundred and fifty yards of us (as we discovered afterwards) they wheeled round in a long graceful curve and headed back in their tracks, a couple stopping for a moment only, for their keen eyes now discovered that what they had taken for three deer in the snow storm out on the lake, were three men instead. Had we turned and run slowly back on our tracks there is no doubt they would have followed us, for all having shoulder packs and wearing dirty white Esqimaux dickeys, we resembled deer at a distance.

Indeed my pardner's brother, David Foster, and self turned to run across to the nearest point, about three hundred yards away, when Bob, my pardner, suddenly discovered that all his cartridges were in his shoulder pack, and we therefore stopped with him while he hunted them out.

The wolves also inclined towards the point when we started to run, persumably to cut us off. "Here they come!" remarked David, drawing a .38 Colts Automatic pistol from his belt, while I, throwing down my snow shoes to kneel on, pumped a cartridge into the chamber of my 8 m-m Mauser. But the drifting snow had frozen hard around the bolt, which took a second or two to free. "They are wheeling around," remarked David again, his 38 Automatic snapping viciously as he spoke.

I looked up just in time to see a fine dog wolf stop, broadside on, —judging him at two hundred yards I caught his shoulder through the peep sight and touched the hair trigger, expecting to cut him in two. A clean miss ! My pardner fired at the same wolf at the same time, with a 33 Winchester. A clean miss also! We had both made a common mistake, viz: that on level water or ice an object is farther away than it appears. The drifting snow on a keen wind; hunting for cartridges in a pack bag and trying to free a frozen action, didn't help to improve matters. The .38 Colt continued to snap steadily, but the range was too far. The whole pack were now in full flight, practically speaking they never stopped— back on their tracks, tails and ears laid low, breaking up in two's and three's and going different ways as they neared the shore. A second shot from both rifles at the big dog's stern at five hundred yards, made him leap up and increase his speed. Still too low apparently ! At six hundred a brace of bullets threw a shower of ice across the big fellow as he turned slightly broadside on. These were the only two shots that showed where the bullets struck and therefore the range. At seven hundred he stopped dead and

partly turned back,the bullets, I presume, striking just in his front. The next moment every wolf had disappeared under cover.

Need I tell my readers that I would much rather have had a good camera than a rifle? Ye Gods : what a good chance for half a dozen pictures of a pack of wolves charging in *dead silence* down a lake six miles long on three men three hundred yards out from shore. I state but the truth when I say I would have willingly given two dollars for a good camera for just two minutes.

I regret very much that I did not run back slowly and thereby discover if they would really have attacked us, an open question, but one I very much doubt personally, except under certain conditions. Nevertheless I expect to run across this pack, or another, before spring and if I can get them out on the open ice shall certainly put this test into practice. Sportsmen have yet to discover that wolf hunting is not only unique, but in mid-winter one of the finest and most exciting sports on this continent. Given the material another winter, which I am too poor to purchase this, and which for the present must remain a secret, the wolf can be made to give fine sport, with a rifle,with plenty of excitement, and just a spice of danger;to those thorough sportsmen hardy enough in sporting blood,not in body, to hunt him here in the wilds of New Ontario.

The writer has hunted wolves east and west on this continent and in other countries, but never ran across a better wolf country than this.

Just a word to the Ontario Government. I would respectfully ask them to have the law amended in one particular. At present in order to obtain the bounty of $15 the ears of the wolf must be clipped off close to the scalp and thereby destroy the sale of the skin which is only used for rugs, or mounting. The government should remember that the wolf is not only a destroyer of game but of domestic animals as well, and that it is extremely cunning and almost human in intelligence,which cause has, up to the present, kept it from total destruction by man. Therefore, $15 is low enough to pay those men, willing to hunt it in mid-winter,without clipping off the ears and destroying the market value of the skin. Why not use a private mark like the British government,viz: the broad arrow, and punch the ear with this or similar mark? The punching of a piece out of the ear will not destroy the market value of the pelt.

Dat's W'at.

BY S. A. WHITE.

By gar, de spreeng she soon be here;
De reever runnin' *vite* an' clear;
De sou' wind blow lak summaire tune,
As red mans say—in de nex' moon!

Ah tink Ah feex dat ole canoe
Be ready w'en de wataire's blue
An' paddle me wan hondred mile,
To leeve with Nature for a w'ile.

Dis ceety life for me's no use;
Ah want de lands of bear an' moose;
Ah'm seeck of dress an' noise an' car
Freedom for *moi*—dat's w'at by gar!

The Ideals of Sportsmanship.

Dr. William T. Hornaday, whose name is so favorably known to every sportsman, has composed the following code of ethics which he calls a sportsman's platform. Up to the present these principles have been submitted to three sportsman's organizations, and unanimously adopted by all three. They were read at the gathering of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association's representatives and adopted by them. The publication of such a code, and still more the effort to act up to the letter and spirit of all the clauses, must have a marked effect in raising the ideals of sportsmanship throughout the continent. The clauses follow :

1. The wild animal life of today is not ours, to do with as we please. The original stock is given to us in trust, for the benefit both of the present and the future. We must render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us.

2. Judging from the rate at which the wild creatures of North America are now being destroyed, fifty years hence there will be no large game left in the United States nor in Canada outside of rigidly protected game preserves. It is therefore the duty of every good citizen to promote the protection of forests and wild life, and the creation of game preserves, while a supply of game remains. Every man who finds pleasure in hunting or fishing should be willing to spend both time and money in active work for the protection of forests, fish and game.

3. The sale of game is incompatible with the perpetual preservation of a proper stock of game; therefore it should be prohibited, by laws and by public sentiment.

4. In the settled and civilized regions of North America there is no real necessity for the consumption of wild game as human food ; nor is there any good excuse for the sale of game for food purposes. The maintenance of hired laborers on wild game should be prohibited, everywhere under severe penalities.

5. An Indian has no more right to kill wild game, or to subsist upon it all the year round, than any white man in the same locality. The Indian has no inherent or God-given ownership of the game of North America, any more than of its mineral resources ; and he should be governed by the same game laws as white men.

6. No man can be a good citizen and also be a slaughterer of game or fishes beyond the narrow limits compatible with high-class sportsmanship.

7. A game butcher or a market hunter is an undesirable citizen, and should be treated as such.

8. The highest purpose which the killing of wild game and game fishes can hereafter be made to serve is in furnishing objects to overworked men for tramping and camping trips in the wilds : and the value of wild game as human food should no longer be regarded as an important factor in its pursuit.

9. If rightly conserved, wild game constitutes a valuable asset to any country which possesses it ; and is good statemanship to protect it.

10. An ideal hunting trip consists of a good comrade, fine country, and a *very few* trophies per hunter.

11. In an ideal hunting trip, the death of the game is only an incident ; and by no means is it really necessary to a successful outing.

12. The best hunter is the man who finds the most game, kills the least, and leaves behind him no wounded animals.

13. The killing of an animal means the end of its most interesting period. When the country is fine, pursuit is more interesting than possession.

14. The killing of a female hoofed animal, save for special preservation, is to be regarded as incompatible with the highest sportsmanship ; and it should everywhere be prohibited by stringent laws.

15. A particularly fine photograph of a large wild animal in its haunts is entitled to more credit than the dead trophy of a similar animal. An animal that has been photographed never should be killed, unless previously wounded in the chase.

New Brunswick Guides in Conference.

THE ninth annual Conference of the members of the New Brunswick Guides' Association was held at the Queen's Hotel, Fredericton, two days before Christmas. In the absence of President Henry Braithwaite, vice-president Charles Cremin occupied the chair and distinguished himself by the courtesy and tact with which he filled that position.

The reports received from the various game sections of the Province went to show that the previous season had proved a good one for the guides. A substantial increase in game licenses proved that more sportsmen, resident and non-resident, visited the woods than the previous year.

The President's address, which was read by the Secretary, was in an optimistic spirit and bore testimony to the fact that not only had there been an increase of visitors, but also that the majority returned to their homes well pleased with the service given them. The weather conditions were favorable and the guides enjoyed a good season. The president continued :

There is no doubt in my mind that the tourist and sporting business in New Brunswick is still in its infancy. We have game in abundance ; our natural attractions are equal to, if not superior to those of Maine, the Adirondacks or Ontario, and the day will surely come when we will have thousands of visitors in search of sport, health and recreation, where we now have hundreds. I am satisfied that the guides of the Province can do and are doing their part to bring this about.

I think that you will all agree with me that under the conditions existing in this Province a guide, to make a success of of his calling, must devote his whole time to it. If he does not have exclusive territory, well equipped camps and trails leading to localities frequented by game, he cannot satisfy the wants of his patrons or keep up with the procession. It is important that guides should be able to secure empoyment during the summer months with outing and fishing parties, and it lies in the power of the government to do considerable to assist them in this respect. Our lakes and streams which have become depleted of game fish, should be restocked, and a more efficient system of protection should be inaugurated. I have long been of the opinion that it is a mistake to lease our salmon and trout streams to private parties to the exclusion of the general public and would like to see a different policy adopted. There are some rivers, such as the Restigouche and Upsalquitch, from which the government derives a large annual rental, but there are others such as the Dungarven, Tabisintac, Barthibogue and Renous, from which only a nominal amount is received each year. As the leases expire in three years, would it not be a good plan for the government to take over some of the smaller streams, restock them if necessary, place efficient wardens in charge and issue rod licenses at so much per day. If stringent regulations are adopted and properly enforced, I have no doubt whatever that the plan I have outlined can be carried out to the advantage of the Province.

I believe that it would be of much advantage to the guides if the season for trapping small fur bearing animals opened on November first instead of November 15th and closed on April 1st, instead of March 15th. When the fact is considered that fur is in as good condition on April first as it is on November first, no great harm would result from extending the season a fortnight.

I do not believe that it is a good plan to allow non-residents to come into the province and build sporting camps and monopolize large sections of hunting territory. The Province of Quebec has had a costly experience in this regard, and those in authority here should be on the alert and see to it that the rights of our own people are protected.

There is a strong agitation in some quarters for an increase in the resident hunting license fee, which is now only two dollars against fifty, which non-residents are called upon to pay. In my opinion it would be a grave mistake to increase the

cost, in fact I never could see any advantage of a resident licence, unless deer are placed on the free list. As a matter of fact it is a damage to the province to charge residents for the privilege of hunting deer. Deer are becoming very plentiful in all sections of the province, and they are not only a menace to growing crops, but it is a well known fact that they are driving out the caribou. Although members of the same family they seem unable to get along together, and the experience of Maine and other states shows that the caribou give way to the deer. Then there is another phase of the case to be considered—give the farmer's boy the right to shoot deer free of charge, and he will scarcely bother about moose, which are by far the most valuable as an asset to the province.

It is important that the game of the province should be protected, but this can only be done by employing competent men as wardens, who will discharge their duties fearlessly and without favor. The impression seems to prevail in some quarters that guides are the most persistent violators of the game law, but this is a fallacy. I speak with a knowledge of the facts when I say that no class of people have a better opportunity to commit infractions of the game law than the guides, and no class of people who frequent the woods stick closer to the spirit and letter of the law. The guides know their business and they realize that it is no advantage to them today to kill a moose in season or out of season. A live moose, that can make big tracks and cut a wide swath,is worth far more to a guide than a dead one. So far as my knowledge goes very few guides now-a-days even carry rifles when following their occupation in the woods.

The President bore testimony to the excellent results from the official trip of ministers in the woods, accounts of which have appeared in our pages, and also to the good work being done by the Fredericton and St. John Tourist Associations.

A brief discussion followed and hearty approval was expressed of most of the suggestions made.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows :

Honorary President—Surveyor General Grimmer.

President—Charles Cremin, Fredericton.

Vice-President—T. H. Pringle, Stanley.

Secretary-Treasurer R. P. Allen, Fredericton.

Executive—W.H. Allen, Adam Moore, Arthur Pringle, Burton Moore, and Lorenzo Savage.

Committee on Membership—H. Braithwaite, David Cremin and William Griffin, junior.

A number of honorary members were elected, including Hon. W. C. H. Grimmer, J. J. McCaffrey, Mayor Chestnut, F. B. Edgecombe, J.H. Hawthorn, R. T. Mack, Douglas Clinch, F. B. Ellis, J. S. Neill, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Warden McNally, C. W. Whelpley, A. M. Gibson, D. M. Richards and John Palmer.

The meeting approved of a suggestion that a branch of the organization be formed at Newcastle or some other convenient point on the North Shore, and Messrs W. H. Allan and David Manderville were appointed a committee to carry out the undertaking.

A committee composed of Messrs. Moore, Pringle, Allen and Cremin were appointed to interview the Surveyor-General on matters pertaining to the game laws.

At the evening session Mr. Douglas Clinch, organizer for the New Brunswick Forest, Fish and Game Association, delivered an informal talk on game protection and advertising. He strongly urged the guides to unite with him in placing the attractions of the province before the sportsmen and tourists of the United States and England.

Brief addresses along the same line were also made by Warden McNally and Sergeant Major Duncan. It was after midnight, when the pleasant gathering came to a close.

Nova Scotian Guides in Session at Yarmouth, N. S.

THE annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Guides' Association was held at Yarmouth on Wednesday, December thirtieth, 1908.

A large number of guides and hunters from different parts of the Province were present. Dr E. S. Allan, President, occupied the chair and introduced the visitors, who were: J. A. Knight, Halifax, Chief Game Commissioner, Douglas W. Clinch, St. John, Secretary-Treasurer and Organizer of the St. John branch of the N. B. Fish, Forest and Game Protective Association, Edward Breck, Ph. D. Annapolis Royal, Secretary-Treasurer of the Milford—Maitland Guides' Association, L. C. Mitchell of Mill Village.

ROY S. KELLY.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Nova Scotian Guides' Association, Yarmouth, N. S.
President of the Yarmouth branch of the People's Game and Fish Protective Association of Nova Scotia.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Detail work, such as reports etc. occupied considerable time, after which new business was brought up before the association. The following important resolutions were adopted.

"Whereas this association believes that a larger number of beaver are being killed in Nova Scotia and that unless more stringent measures are adopted for their protection, this animal will soon become extinct in this province, and whereas we believe that the destruction of beaver would be more effectually stopped by making it impossible for fur dealers to buy and export the pelts. Therefore resolved that this association recommend the enactment of a law forbidding the shipment of any raw fur, hides or skins from the Province without the same being first examined by some game official, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not such shipment contains any fur, hides or skins of any beaver or other animal prohibited by the game act, a certificate of such examination to accompany each and every shipment."

"Whereas non-resident sportsmen coming to Nova Scotia spend annually large sums of money among our inhabitants to the benefit of all, and whereas we believe every reasonable inducement should be offered to attract this class of people to our Province, and whereas when the small game license was only ten dollars, a larger number of sportsmen came here than at present under the thirty dollar license; and whereas we believe that a thirty dollar license fee is too much to charge non-resident sportsmen wishing

L. J. MITCHELL, MILL VILLAGE EDWARD BRECK, PH.D. ANNAPOLIS ROYAL

only a few days shooting. Therefore resolved that this association recommend that provision be made for the issuing, under our game act, of a fifteen dollar small game license."

"Whereas the present law compelling sportsmen to make affidavits to killing or taking of moose, causes great inconvenience to persons wishing to remain in the woods for any length of time after taking or killing such animals, when the meat is sent out for sale, and whereas this difficulty could be overcome by the issuing of a tag with all licenses sold, said tag to be attached to and accompany the carcass and to take the place of the justice's certificate at present required upon the examination of the tag and the destruction of the four feet by the Justice of the Peace or Game Warden, such examination of tag and destruction of feet to be certified on said tag. Therefore resolved that the local government be requested to amend the game act so as to provide for the adoption of a tag system for this Province."

Considerable discussion took place in reference to the opening of the season for big game on the fifteenth of September instead of October the first. Most of the guides were of the opinion that there should not be a longer open season unless the cows were protected, and as this association at former meetings passed resolutions strongly recommending a close season for cow moose and as we are still of the opinion that the best way to protect and increase our moose is by prohibiting the killing of the cows. Therefore resolved that this association recommend the enactment of a law prohibiting the killing of a cow moose in Nova Scotia, and upon such law being passed that the open season for big game begin the fifteenth of September.

Other resolutions were passed favoring a one dollar resident license for big game hunters and that the season of the beach bird and waders open the first of August instead of the first of September.

The meeting closed with the election

DOUGLAS W. CLINCH, ST. JOHN, N. B.
Secretary - Treasurer of the St. John branch of the Forest, Fish and Game Protective Associalion.

of officers as follows :—Honorary President, Ezra Gray, Kemptville ; President, Dr. E. S. Allan, Yarmouth ; Secretary-Treasurer, Roy S. Kelley, Yarmouth. The other officers to be the officers of the Yarmouth branch of the People's Fish and Game Protective Association.

In the evening the association and friends, to the number of over one hundred sat down to an elaborate banquet.

The President sat at the head of the table and after the good things had been disposed of, introduced the speakers. After the toast to the King had been proposed in the usual manner, Edward Breck, Ph. D. responded to the toast of our guests, the guides. Dr. Breck expressed his thanks for the ovation which greeted him upon arising. He said that the present function and gathering eclipsed anything of its kind ever held in North America. It showed the importance the guides attached to the question of the preservation of game in the Province. It has only been two years since the guides had been organized, and it was to the glory of the men of Yarmouth County that they were the organizers of this association. He had heard nothing but praise from the American sportsmen for the Guides of Nova Scotia. As he took his seat Dr. Breck was greeted with much applause and the company singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

GAME WARDEN CHARLES R. KELLY, YARMOUTH.

J. A. KNIGHT, CHIEF COMMISSIONER, HALIFAX.

D. W. Clinch the talented young organizer of the St. John branch of N. B. Fish, Forest and Game Protective Association responded to the toast to "Our Sister Associations." He gave an outline of how the guides of N. B. had taken hold of this important question and had placed the business of catering to the non-resident sportsmen on a money-making basis. He stated that about twelve years ago, (1896) the government decided to protect the cow moose, in other words, making it illegal to kill the cows at any season. At that time very few guides depended upon their skill as hunters and woodsmen for a living. To-day there were many guides making much money. He knew of one guide who had $5,000 invested in camp outfits. It is safe to say that fifty of their guides had $100000.00 invested in the same manner. As a result of protecting the females moose are increasing very fast in N.B. and in certain counties where twenty years ago no moose were to be found, this year many moose with large heads were shot. New Brunswick had taken in over $35-000 in game licenses this season, an increase of about $5,-000 over last year. He strongly advocated the protection of cows in Nova Scotia.

E. H. Armstrong, M. P. P. was the next speaker. He responded to the toast "Nova Scotia. Our Game Country." He was proud to answer to this toast, proud of being a native of this "Province by the sea," the "gem of the Dominion." He took a deep interest in the game of the Province and its protection. The present gather-showed the vital interest the men of this Province attached to this matter. It

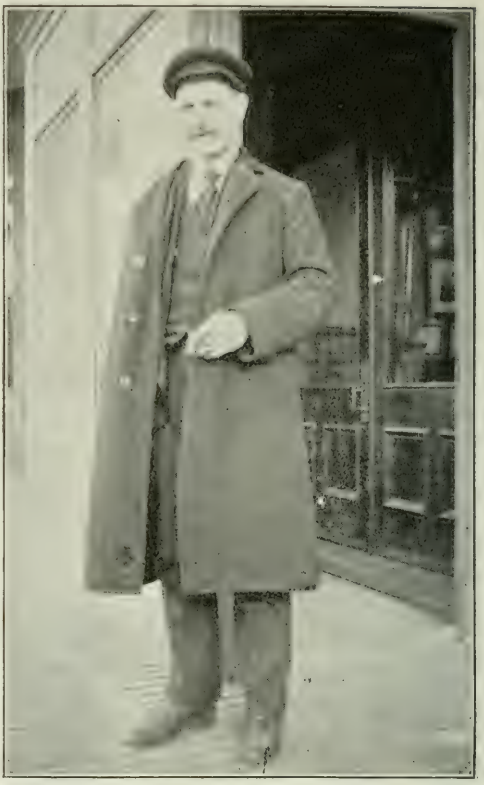
was wisdom on the part of the guides to organize as these gatherings were for the benefit of all. It was absolutely necessary to have laws and to enforce them for the protection of the game. The Inland Fishery question must be taken up by the local government at an early date, as it can be handled better by the local government than the Federal Government.

"Our Game Laws" was responded to by J. A. Knight, Chief Game Commissioner, Halifax. He spoke of the past history of the Nova Scotia Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society. This society was established in 1853, being the oldest society of its kind in North America. A similar society was founded in Quebec about five years later. The Game and Inland Fishery Protection Society had had charge of the game for a great many years and had done much good work. In 1908 the Government passed an act placing the game under a commission of three. New Brunswick last year spent $18,000 in game protection, while Nova Scotia had spent only about $2,500. The work of the game societies was to get evidence to convict violations of the laws (game.) All guides are ex-officio Game Wardens. He hoped that they would use their powers in seeing that the laws were enforced.

C. F. Jamieson of the "Yarmouth Times" and C. G. Pollard of the "Yarmouth Herald" responded briefly to the toast "The Press."

C. W. Jarvis responded to a call for a speech. He gave an interesting address comparing conditions in New Brunswick with those in Nova Scotia.

Popular songs were interspersed throughout the evening by Mr. Herbert Wall, Halifax, and Dr. Bigelow, New York, accompanied on the piano by Mr. F. C. Ryerson.



GUIDE N. B. HATFIELD, DEERFIELD, N. S.
A Game Protectionist of the first water.

The evening's enjoyment was brought to a close by "Un Coute D'Original" given by M. Fraughten, a celebrated guide, a synopsis of the story being: "He and his brother went moose hunting, shot down one big bull moose, putting seven bullets through the heart, four through its head and cutting its throat clean through to the back bone, then left the moose and were gone two hours, came back, and the moose was gone." This story, delivered in the French Acadian dialect, was greatly appreciated by all present.

The Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association.

THE annual meeting of the Provincial organization was held at Calgary on November thirtieth last when the following gentlemen were present :

Messrs R. A. Darker, president ; G.L. Peet, Secretary-Treasurer ; Dr. Sisley, F. Green, Dr. Gunn, Captain Deane, A. W. Wheeler, Dr. McDougall ; E. S. Baker, Banff ; N. K. Luxton, Banff ; and M. Campbell, Banff ; S. A. Ramsay, Insp. Duffus, Barns, and G. Bryon, Jumping Pound ; J. Mosely, N. Broder, G. Woods, Col. Cunliffe, Dr. Ings, Martin ; and A. H. Eckford, High River.

The President said :

I am pleased to welcome you to this our Second Annual meeting of the Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association, and while the result of our endeavours for the last two years' operations is not all that we could wish for, there is still a satisfactory showing that an increased interest is being taken in this movement.

At our last annual meeting we had a membership of one hundred and nine, with only one Local Branch—that being in the City of Calgary. Today we have a branch at MacLeod ; one at Priddis, and one at Gleichan, and branches in course of organization at Red Deer, High River, Claresholm, and Cochrane, and from the prospects now before us I look forward to my successor in office receiving a loyal support from those who are interested in this great movement, in the interests of true sport.

From the secretary-treasurer's report you will see that we are fully equipped as far as literature, constitutions and applications are concerned, and have a small balance to our credit—$24.55.

It is only right that I should acknowledge with appreciation the efforts put forward by the daily press in this city to at all times assist us in this movement, and I trust that by their influence we may also receive the co-operation of the newspapers throughout the Province, to foster and build up the Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association. We have repeatedly brought before the Dominion Government the necessity of better protection for our streams, and I would strongly urge on this meeting the necessity of recommending the Dominion Government to place a limit on the number of fish caught. As no doubt this will bring forward a considerable discussion I prefer to leave the number of fish and the weight thereof to the decision of the meeting.

I would also urge upon you the necessity of recommending the establishment of a Fish Hatchery at Banff, on some of the streams running into the "Bow"—preferably the Spray River, as from the purity of its water at all times, I think, in my judgement, it is the most acceptable place yet offered. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity of the establishment of this hatchery, and the fostering of our present mountain trout—the salmo mykis. We ought also to endeavor to have the fishery laws amended, so as to protect these fish during the spawning period of the year (which is from April to about the first of June) as after this date these fish readily rise to a fly and are very gamey. I have had the pleasure this fall of catching a good many of these trout, and in every instance got good sport from them—they putting up a strong fight for life—and from observations made in the cleaning of these fish I am fully convinced that the contention of Dr. Sisley and others who have observed the habits of our trout is correct—that they are a spring spawning fish.

Under the auspices of the Calgary branch of this Association I am pleased to inform you of the good work that that has been accomplished by the importation and liberation of Hungarian Partridge, fifteen brace of which were introduced last Spring and liberated about ten miles south of Calgary, and the result of this importation last Spring has given us an increase of some one hundred and fifty young birds, so that we have today in the neighborhood of from one hundred and seventy-five to one hundred and eighty. As the result of this experi-

ment was so very gratifying to the members of the local association this fall, they liberally subscribed and introduced thirty more brace, which were liberated again on the sixteenth of November, and there are now ten brace on the road which will also be liberated. This gives us approximately one hundred and thirty brace of these birds—an average increase of ten birds to the brace, which will give us this time next year about one thousand three hundred birds. At the time these birds were liberated we had an order in council passed by the Provincial Government protecting them, and would say that these birds are still under protection, with a heavy fine or imprisonment—or both —at the discretion of the Magistrate, on any person who should in any way injure or destroy them.

It will also be necessary to petition the local Government to protect our Hungarian Partridge for two years more, as the Order in Council expires on December thirty-first.

I would also recommend to your consideration the petitioning the Government for a grant towards further introduction of the Hungarian partridge, and that this association (should the Government grant our petition for a grant) assist any local association towards the introduction of these birds in their district.

"Rod and Gun," the Journal published monthly in the interest of Sport in Canada, has kindly offered to be the official organ of this association, and I would strongly urge upon you the acceptance of their kind offer, and make them the official organ of the Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association.

You will be called upon this evening to select your officers for the ensuing year, and I have to thank those who have so loyally supported me in the past, and bespeak for my successor and his officers in future, a continuation of that support, and you can depend upon my continued interest towards furthering the interests of our fish and game, and rendering to the officers of this association any assistance in my power at all times. I again thank you for the confidence you reposed in me last year, and trust that the good work of the association may be continued.

The election of officers resulted as follows :

R. A. Darker, president.
F. Green, vice-president Central Alta.
Capt. Cottingham, vice-pres. N. Alta.
Dr. Kennedy, vice-pres. South Atla.
Dr. E. Sisley, secretary-treasurer.

Dr. Gunn brought in recommendations from the Calgary Branch which were approved and amended as follows :—

Whereas the Game Act of this Province is not being properly enforced, owing to the extent of the territory and fewness of game guardians : Resolved that a Game Bird License of a dollar and twenty-five cents be imposed on each and every resident of Alberta wishing to hunt—said game licenses not to apply to any one owning, operating, and residing on one hundred and sixty acres of land, or residing north of township fifty, and shooting north of Township fifty.

Whereas Guests' Licenses have been frequently mis-used in the past, resolved that they be discontinued.

Whereas a large number of young ducks are unable to fly, and are filled with pin feathers and unfit for food, before the tenth of September : resolved that the open season for ducks, geese, swans and all other water fowl, be from the tenth of September to the first of January. (Carried.)

Resolved that section five, sub-section five be amended by striking out word "partridge," and that to sub-section be added—"any of the bird gallinea commonly known as "partridge" or ruffed grouse, between the fifteenth of November and the first day of October.

Resolved that the Alberta Government be requested to pass an act protecting Hungarian partridges for two years, and that the said governmen be petitioned for a grant, so that more Hungarian partridges may be imported. (Carried.)

Resolved that the Alberta Government be requested to give game wardens power to arrest summarily any person found offending against the provisions of the game act, and that the fine for any offence be not less than ten dollars, nor more than fifty dollars. (Carried.)

Whereas certain fees charged in the

game act for big game were thought to be excessive, and to interfere with the business of taxidermy : Resolved that the following recommendations be made :

Branding fee be one dollar for small heads such as deer and antelope. Two dollars for big heads such as moose and cariboo. Exporting fee be two dollars for small heads such as deer and antelope and five dollars for large heads such as elk, moose and cariboo, and these fees to apply only to big game shot in Alberta. (Carried.)

Whereas it has been proved to the satisfaction of this association that the salmo-mykis (cut-throat trout), spawns during April and May.

Resolved that the Minister of Fisheries be requested to fix the close season from the fifteenth of November to first of June of the following season. (Carried unanimously.)

Resolved that the number of salmo mykis that may be caught in one day be restricted to thirty, of not less than eight inches in length. (Carried unanimously, some delegates wishing the number restricted to fifteen or twenty.)

Whereas the fishery act declares that no foreigner shall be allowed to fish in Alberta waters without first procuring a licence, and whereas no official has been appointed to issue such licenses, and whereas said foreigners in the past have not been able to procure a license, and have fished without.

Resolved that the Minister of Fisheries be requested to appoint a fishery inspector for southern Alberta at his earliest convenience, with head-quarters at Calgary. (Carried unanimously.)

Whereas the use of explosives and nets is of common occurrence :

Resolved that heavier fines should be imposed, viz :—First offence not less than fifteen dollars nor more than fifty, or two months in jail—or both at the discretion of the magistrate. For second offence two months in jail without option of a fine, and that all offences against this act be not less than ten dollars. (Carried unanimously)

Whereas certain waters have become depleted, partly owing to improper legislation allowing the taking of fish during the spawning season, and partly to the disregard of the Fisheries' Act, by the use of explosives and nets :

Resolved that the Minister of Fisheries be urgently requested to start a hatchery at Banff—or some suitable place on the Bow River between Banff and Calgary for the propagation of the Salmo Mykis. (Carried unanimously.)

Whereas the Dominion Government have given the Canadian Pacific Railway permission to introduce the Salvelinus Fontinalis of Ontario.

Resolved that we as an association express our strong disapproval of the same, and request the Minister of Fisheries not to allow the introduction of any more foreign fish to these waters until such times as a proper fishery expert, such as Professor Prince, has examined the conditions of the streams and the nature of the native fish. (Carried unanimously.)

The Rev. Dr. McDougall gave a very interesting and instructive address, his subject being "The Stony Indians." The Rev. gentleman pointed out forcibly and clearly the following facts :—That the Stony Indians have a very poor reserve ;—their rations are not sufficient, they are hunters by instinct and breeding, and hunt for food and not for sport. If allowed to hunt, as they are doing at present, the Rocky Mountain Park will be stripped of all game in three years' time.

After listening to Rev. Dr. McDougall a resolution was carried instructing the Executive Officers to take up Indian affairs with both the Dominion and Alberta Governments and try and have existing conditions remedied.

It is resolved and carried that "Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada" be the official organ of this association.

Harty votes of thanks were carried and presented to Rev. Dr. McDougall and Mr. Benjamin Lawton to which suitable replies were made.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fish and Game Protection in Ontario

BY MAJOR WILLIAM HENDRIE.

IN your February number, I read with interest, the wholesome and fair letter on Fish and Game Protection in Ontario, by the Rev. E. M. Rowland and as one who is fairly conversant with the Nipissing country, I believe he is well within the mark.

The Nipissing district was and could yet be made, one of the finest fishing and shooting districts in our Province. Its numerous streams, supplied with our Fresh Water Game Fish, would be a source of wealth to the Railways, the residents of the country, the farmer, the store keeper, the boatmen, the native guide and last but not least the Province. Numerous Tourists and Sportsmen would thereby be attracted to visit the Country and when they do so could not fail to be at once struck with the great possibilities, mineral, agricultural, undeveloped water power etc. They all go home well impressed and satisfied, that this bit of Canada, has wonderful resources. If, however, the very thing that attracts them to the country, becomes extremely scarce and difficult to procure, requiring long trips to inaccessable districts, the people of the north country cannot expect such people to return, and right at this point, I lay the whole blame of the present unsatisfactory condition of our Game Laws and the violation thereof, at the doors of those people who live in the North Country.

My reasons for this strong statement are the following: First allow me to take exception to the harsh criticism of the Rev. Mr. Rowland in his letter where he asks "Why don't the Fish and Game Associations do something practical, instead of wasting time in useless discussion around the festive board?" I consider the Ontario Fish and Game Associations throughout Ontario, have done a great deal of good in arousing public interest among the people, to the valuable asset, that undoubtedly, exists in the Fish and Game of the North Country, and in my humble opinion, it will only be by continued interest of the local Branches throughout the Province, in this important matter, that any good, towards a better recognition of the Game Laws of the Province will be given. United effort by all the Local Branches of the Fish and Game Association, is the only salvation for our Food Fish, Game Fish, Deer, and Partridge.

No single Deputation visiting Toronto and interviewing the Hon. Minister and his Deputy Tinsley, will ever have much weight. You may well ask why this is so. Why? because votes in the North Country count towards electing the local member and the Fish and Game Laws, as in the past administrations, to a certain extent in Sir James Whitney's administration, is a means towards an end, and, at times is extremely useful, in a close contest for a seat in Toronto Parliament Buildings.

If the Rev. E. M. Rowland had attended the last convention at Toronto, which sat for one week and ably presented to the Hon. Minister of Public Works and his Deputy and the members of the House who were interested, he would have readily guaged where lay the obstacle to our cause. Not a day passed but the Northern Members baulked every effort towards a more just arrangement of the Game and Fish Act.

"Your City Chaps" as one Northern Member put it, "do not belong to our Country and have no right to come up and shoot our deer and partridge. The poor settler is the one who is entitled to all these privileges" says he. A more outrageous and unfair declaration was never uttered in this country. I claim that every resident of Ontario has as much right to the wild Government Lands up North and what is on them, as "The Poor Settler" or law-breaking Trapper and Hunter has. If such a condition of things as this were to become universal, we who live along side the great lakes, might well say to those who live in London, Woodstock or any other inland towns: You shall not fish in our lakes. The argument is absurd, unjust and one

that right thinking people would never tolerate when they once understand the position, as it exists to-day.

Now, Sir, I could go on at greater length, but why do so? What is the use? The people of this fair Province of Ontario do not seem to care one whit whether the vast wealth of riches n their fish, Tourist Travel and commercial advantages pertaining to Tourist Travel are wiped out in the near future or not. Verily we are a selfish people. Take all we can get now and forget the generations to come after us.

The local sentiment of every city, town, village or hamlet must be worked up to a centre, thereby giving a united voice, before our Legislators at Toronto will ever move outside of an occasional, spasmodic, ill-conceived effort.

The following open letter has been addressed to Mr. E. Tinsley, Chief Game Superintendent of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.: Dear Sir:—

Will you please inform me who has been appointed Game and Fishery overseer in this district of North Waterloo, as things appear to be running very loosely.

The public and law abiding citizens have no one in particular to whom they can lay complaints on the violation of our game laws. It really seems too bad to make laws and then destroy their purpose by not having or providing means to enforce them.

It appears to me this is the easiest department to legislate and receives the least attention of all for the very good reason that the sportsman would stand for a tax to be placed on every one carrying a gun or fish rod either in or out of season. This would give sufficient revenue to properly pay officers duly appointed for these departments to look after their duties.

The trouble is all such appeals for better protection of our game and fish is treated by the department altogether too lightly, and is also looked upon very lightly by the bulk of our citizens, for instance you mention better protection of our fish and game and the first reply you are apt to receive is "Oh, that applies to the sports," and the value of the asset entirely lost sight of thus making it difficult to arouse public sentiment or sympathy in favor of better protection. When deer hunting this season, our guide, Mr. Geo. Brazier, of Maganetawan, told us that the proprietots of summer hotels along the rivers and lakes were killing deer all year and serving it to their guests and that tourists many of them would shoot deer during close season and leave the carcass to rot and the bulk of of them were does, as bucks never get as tame as does and won't venture out into the clearing to the same extent unless chased.

He also states regarding fish that he has counted hundreds of fish thrown out on the shores of the small lakes and left to rot. Can the supply of fish and game be kept up while this is allowed to go on? If it is true that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure, or that a stitch in time saves nine, why not apply it in this case? Does our government intend to allow this wholesale slaughter and destruction to continue, until the game and fish become so exhausted that they will have to restock our lakes with fish and our woods with game. After our forests being neglected and slaughtered in the manner which they have until reforestry is a vital question with them to-day, this letter may be treated just as indifferently as many former appeals, but let any Canadian citizen who has the interest of his country at heart take an observation trip through Parry Sound district, Muskoka and Northern Ontario, and notice the amount of beautiful, large, fine, straight pine that has been simply fallen at the hands of the lumber jack and has been shamelessly left to rot. Enquiring off a settler why or how this should be I was informed that sub contracts were usually let to fall all the timber on the limit, skid it up and get it to the nearest water-way for a certain figure. The season would close before they were able to get all that was fallen

cut in logs and drawn out, consequently the balance was left to rot.

The men that bought the limit for speculative purposes were under no obligation to the government, they had bought it cheap and resold at a good round figure, they naturally were satisfied and felt no further responsibility, and the contractor likewise found things coming his way pretty easy, getting many more thousand feet off his limit than he expected, did not feel the necessity of having an overseer or bush ranger on the spot to see that all the pine was carefully taken off, although what has been fallen and allowed to rot would more than many times pay the salary of a first class man.

This is just the ultimate and deplorable condition that our fish and game are fast approaching. They of course, when thrown out on the banks of our small lakes or slaughtered and left to rot in our forests, diminish much more rapidly and don't remain a public eyesore for near the length of time the fallen pine has done. Just think, close by where we were hunting this year there was a whole camp of lumbermen doing nothing but cutting and skidding this fallen pine. It is still useful they tell us for box lumber, bringing about $12.00 to $14.00 per thousand in lumber, while if it had been allowed to stand it would bring from $25.00 to $40.00 per thousand, besides the increased yield from that time until now. Can you imagine a more valueable asset investment than this?

I do not write this in any spirit of criticism but simply on account of being brought face to face with the situation as it is to-day. I feel as a true Canadian I would betray my trust were I to keep quiet knowing as I do the necessity of putting a stop to the wholesale slaughter of one of our most valuable assets in Fish and Game.

Furthermore I want to say that men who have been accustomed to guide for tourists on the small lakes tell us that each tourist secures an oarsman and they will start out to fish for hours, simply playing the fish on the lines to and fro out of mere sport until he is tired and then hauling him in the boat, extracting the hook and throwing him back into the water. Don't it seem reasonable that at least some of these fish die from this torture or can this practise be considered humane? Note this practice is entirely different from catching a fish that is below weight, quickly drawing him in and on discovering such throwing him back in the water.

Undoubtedly the majority of fish caught in this way recover. This brings me to conclude that the Wolf, the Tourist and the parties hunting and fishing during close season and all year round is the principal cause of our vanishing fish and game.

Comparing the still hunter with that of the hunter with hounds, I asked our guide this year how long he had been hunting and trapping and he replied some fifteen years. I asked him his opinion about the two methods, and he replied "To be candid with you, whenever the weather conditions are favorable and I have very little time at my disposal, and want to make sure of getting a deer I always go on the still hunt. It's simply a matter of moving quietly through the woods, sighting your animal, aiming carefully and landing venison.

"On the other hand if I want a day's good sport and not so particular about venison, I take out the dogs and take my wife along, who by the way is just about my equal with the gun, get placed where we think the deer is likely to run, have my little girl put all the dogs at work, sometimes we both get shooting but very often the animal is running at full speed and we miss our chance as often as we hit, but at that there is no comparison in the sport of still hunting and that of hunting with hounds. Still hunting is a matter of business, while hunting with hounds is purely sport from beginning to end."

What is your opinion as to the cause of the deer becoming scarce? He replied "It is only natural to expect deer to become scarce in settled parts of the country as they move back to the thick wood and only frequent the open country in search of grass or green food which they are very fond of. He said as a proof of this statement you will always find principally does or small buck around the

clearing in hunting season. Up till this time, which was the first Friday of last year's hunt, we had four does and two small bucks. We made the remark that we would like to take home some fine heads and our genial guide replied that we could get them if we did not mind the walk. All agreed that walking was a secondary consideration and decided to go out for the large game on Monday morning. The reward was ours. Out of one block of thick woods bordering on a small lake we got four fine bucks, no finer four came up the Maganetawan river this season. This was accomplished in four days, making ten deer in ten days for six of us right in a settlement where it is reported the deer are getting scarce.

We remarked to the guide when through how it was that deer were reported to be getting scarce around there and yet were so plentiful. He said it was for three reasons. One was that the still hunter could not operate his plans successfully in that district in hunting season, simply because they had made a practice of hunting with hounds for the last fifteen years and the deer were much more alert on hearing anything in the woods than they are where still hunting is continually practiced.

The second was that it was not so much the scarcity of deer as it was to know how to get them.

And the third was that his district was practically isolated from the tourist element and the wolf had not been seen in there for some years and he remarked if we were satisfied to hunt back where we did the last four days and take nothing but bucks he felt positive we could bring out our ten deer every year for the next twenty years to come. This to me was the strongest possible evidence that the tourist and wolf was the strongest and greatest source of destruction to our game.

Now believing this to be the case it is too bad that the hunters should split on such an important question. I refer now to the arguement put forth by the hunter with hounds against the still hunter and visa versa. Both are legalized methods of hunting and while the limit of deer to be taken by any one of them is two, there is certainly not the opportunity or open door for such a wholesale slaughter as there is with the tourist or wolf who has no regards for law or number.

Let us join hands and get at something definite, as it is only by joint action that we can accomplish anything. For after we are able to get the reins of protection drawn on the tourist and get the wolf bounty increased so as to get them extinct and get proper overseers at work throughout the different districts, we will be in a more intelligent position to judge between the still hunter or the hunter with hounds, as to which is really the most destructive.

A good way to accomplish this is to put in our little say and assistance with the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association as they have been struggling along for years to have better protection for our fish and game. This cannot be accomplished without money but if every hunter would become a member and contribute a dollar a year as well as subscribing to its official organ, Rod and Gun in Canada, which would mean another dollar, I fully believe we could accomplish everything desireable in the way of better protection for fish and game in one or two years' time.

Further suggestions are solicited.

Since the above was written two deputy game wardens have been appointed in Waterloo county, but under the same regulations for remuneration—half the fines, which is not at all satisfactory.

How the Work Goes on at the Canadian Soo.

A Correspondent writes from Sault Ste. Marie:

Although not a regular contributor to your columns I am a regular reader of them, and take a keen interest in the protection of fish and game throughout the Province, and appreciate, as do all sportsmen of the north, the interest you take in this important subject.

While perusing your journal recently I was struck with an item appearing in it, and apparently clipped from a

Toronto paper, relating to the fact that a conviction had been made by a magistrate in Sault Ste. Marie for an infraction of the game laws, and that the offender, an American, had been fined fifty dollars. From the tone of the article it would appear that this is rather an uncommon incident in the province and particularly in the north, but such is not the case—at all events not in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie. In the Soo a couple of vigilant wardens are located, and convictions under the game laws are of almost daily occurrence. This season, particularly, the offenders are being prosecuted with vigor and as a result several are serving sentences in the Soo Jail and others have been fined amounts which would have kept them in fresh meat, purchased in the regular way, for an entire season. As a rule the convictions are made for the illegal shooting of deer, and the defendants are generally bosses at the many lumber camps in the district, or men employed in these camps. Frequently men appear for the taking of beaver and otter. Last week two men were fined a hundred dollars and costs each for the illegal taking of beaver and several convictions arising out of the same case are to follow. The furs are being followed through the different hands receiving them, and it may transpire that certain representatives of city business houses will be haled into court.

It is generally felt here that the present activity in the protection of fish and game arises out of the action of the ocal branch of the Ontario Fish and Game Protective Association, instituted here some months ago by A. Kelly Evans. Since the inaugaration meeting of the branch here it has flourished, and the members by presenting a united front have already secured several important concessions, and others are on the way. Progress in some instances are slow, owing to the fact that the department is unable to devise laws which would be conductive to the protection of fish and game in all sections of the province at the same time and under the same conditions. One worthy reform now being advocated by the local branch of the association is the passing of a law protecting rainbow and other species of trout existing in the rapids of the St. Mary's River. As these trout do not exist in any other portion of the province the battle has to be fought by the local association alone. It might be said in passing that the fish were placed in the rapids by the Fish Hatchery in the Michigan Soo.

In order to assist the game wardens in the protection of game, the local branch of the Association has offered a reward of twenty-five dollars for information which will lead to a conviction under the game laws. It is safe to say that this is the largest reward offered by a similar organization in the province.

Another feature conducive to the protection of game here is the fact that in the local magistrate we have an ardent sportsman. He understands the situation thoroughly, and while playing fair with all offenders he has scant mercy with them once their guilt is established. Those who come under the ban generally make an endeavor to settle out of court, in order to avoid a session with him.

Game fish are not the only ones which the local association is endeavoring to protect. Food fish, and particularly whitefish, have during recent years become exceedingly scarce, so much so in fact that during the last tourist season it was practically impossible to secure these excellent fish in the Soo, althongh they were being taken from our waters by Americans and shipped through our city to the other side. The local government is endeavoring to prevail upon the government to set aside certain waters in Lake Superior for local consumption, and for the use of Canadians as a whole, and it is to be hoped that the agitation will bear fruit.

From a local standpoint the Ontario Forest, Fish and Game Protective Association has prospered and the results of its labors are already apparent to a remarkable extent, although the Soo can be termed the infant branch of it. In years to come the residents of the province will have reason to thank A. Kelly Evans for the steadfast fight he has maintained for the protection of fish and game, as well as these who have stood by him in the battle.

Hunting and Fishing in Kootenay, B. C.

BY M. DAINARD.

IT was in the fall of 1908 that I guided two parties on a three weeks fishfishing and hunting trip in the Kootenay country of British Columbia.

On September fourth we left the C.P.R. at Leanchoil station, twenty miles east of Golden, going up the Beaver Foot River, on the banks of which we camped the first night. The second day we reached the Kootenay where we had some fine fishing. This experience was repeated the next day, when we moved five miles further up the river after I had cleared out the trail. One of the gentlemen of the party had volunteered the information that he did not like trout. I noticed, however, that he ate his full share of those that were prepared in camp and expressed my suprise, whereupon he said, with such emphasis that the reason was plain, "I never had such trout before!" We were able to live on fish and partridge during our travels and when we reached our camping ground we were still able to procure all the fish and game we required.

After well fixing up our camp, as we intended to stay some days, we started up the mountain on a hunt for sheep and goat. We found a number of fresh tracks and knew that we had started several animals but could not see them. Later on we found two big goats and started after them, managing eventually to get within one hundred yards of them. As this was the first big game at which the gentleman who was with me had ever shot at, he may be excused for allowing his first two shots to go wide. Billie was either fairly tamed or he disdained to move for such a fusilade and stood while four more shots were fired. Billie remained too long—one of the shots proved fatal. When we reached him we discovered that he was a fine animal.

We skinned him, hung the hide on a tree and returned to camp as the hour was getting late. As it was we did not get in till nearly eleven o'clock, and my companion thought we were lost for sure. Next day we returned for the hide and head and good trophies they made.

After this we hunted for several days in vain. We tried a number of places and though we saw many, they proved too quick for us. Perhaps we made too much noise for all we got of them were their tracks. At length as we were stalking a Billie we saw a flock of five old Billies and twenty-five small ones. They had a lookout stationed and it was by infinite trouble that we succeeded in getting within five hundred yards. Here my hunter friend distinguished himself. Carefully sighting his gun for the distance mentioned he fired, bringing down a big Billie with his first shot. In truth my companion picked up his shooting quickly. This time we had come so far that to return the same night was out of the question. Accordingly we made camp and passed the night without blankets. We had a roaring camp fire and a good supply of boughs. Our supper was also varied and our breakfast likewise, and my companion underwent this novel experience like a brick.

When our time was up we had two goats and all the partridge and trout for which we could wish.

Next year the Order-in-Council protecting moose and elk will expire and is not expected to be renewed, so that hunting in this neighborhood will give a wide variety in big game.

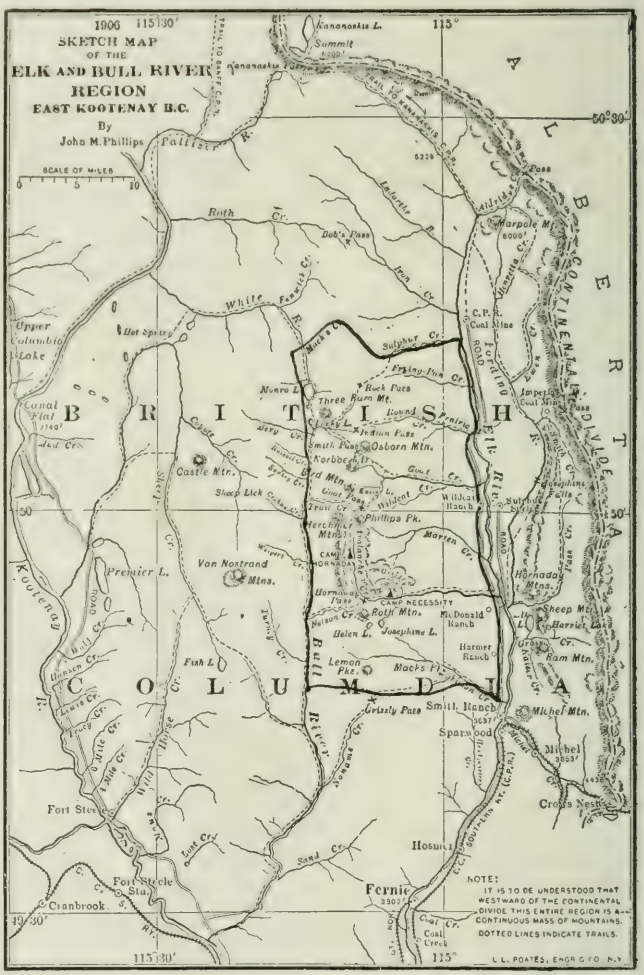
Another gentleman I guided last fall succeeded in getting two goats and two black tailed deer besides having several shots at timber wolves. The bags all round were small last fall but great things are hoped for in the coming season. I shall be glad to answer inquiries and give particulars to anyone wishing to come to this district for hunting or fishing.

British Columbia's New Game Preserve.

A Grand Sanctuary For Mountain Goat and Sheep.

BY a proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor and Executive Council of British Columbia, dated November 15th, 1908, there was created a grand sanctuary for the mountain goat, mountain sheep, elk, mule deer and other important wild animals of the East Kootenay district of that province. The initial act, as published officially in the British Columbia Gazette, takes the form of an order proclaiming an absolute closed season for ten years from November 15th, 1908, throughout an area the boundaries of which are specifically defined. Its southern line is sixty-three miles north of the international boundary, and its eastern boundary, Elk River, is fifteen miles from the western boundary of Alberta, on the summit of the continental divide.

The total area of the region which thus becomes an absolute game preserve, is about four hundred and fifty square miles. Roughly speaking, it is shaped like two squares that overlap each other at the southeastern corner of one and the northwestern corner of the other. They include about three-fourths of the territory between the Elk and Bull Rivers already known to the public as the "proposed Goat Mountain Park," to which an important addition of elk and deer breeding grounds has been added on the Northwest, on the head waters of White River and its tributary creeks.



MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF GAME RESERVE PROPOSED BY BRITISH COLUMBIA.

It is reasonably certain that in the whole of the grand mountain regions of southern British Columbia there can not be found an equal area which is at once so finely equipped with picturesque mountain and valley scenery, and so richly stocked with grand game. It is undoubtedly the center of abundance of the White Mountain Goat, the number of which is estimated by competent sportsmen and guides at about one thousand head. Of mountain sheep there is also an abundant stock, a conservative estimate placing the total at not less than two

hundred head. Grizzly bears are abundant in the higher ranges, and it is safe to estimate the total number at from forty to fifty individuals. Elk are yet scarce, and so are mule deer, both these species having been shot out almost to the point of extermination before the existing elk-protection law was enacted.

It is now quite certain that from this time henceforth, all the large game species of the protected area will steadily and rapidly increase. Besides providing for the perpetual preservation of the picturesque goat and the lordly sheep,—both of them are species that are easily exterminated unless protected,—the overflow of wild life from the new reservoir will perpetually stock the surrounding territory.

The manner in which this important, and in many respects ideal, game preserve was brought into existence must be highly satisfactory to all sportsmen and zoologists who are interested in the perpetual preservation of important wild animal species. The creation of the preserve was suggested to the Government of British Columbia in 1906, by two American sportsmen who had visited the region and became deeply impressed by its character and its wild inhabitants. At that time there were no game preserves in British Columbia. For two years Wm. T. Hornaday and John M. Phillips carried on by correspondence and in the press, an active campaign of education and appeal in behalf of the proposed preserve. The cause quickly enlisted the active support of Warburton Pike, Clive Phillipps-Wolley and other well-known sportsmen of Victoria. The leading citizens of Fernie, particularly Mayor W. W. Tuttle, Hon W.R. Ross, M.P., and J. B. Turney, who made the cause their own, rendered important service in its presentation to the Government. The officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which holds title to some of the land once under consideration, and particularly Mr. N. B. Dennis, were very friendly and helpful toward the proposal.

On being convinced that the people of British Columbia really desired the proposed reserve, Premier McBride referred the matter to the Provincial Game Warden, Mr. A. Bryan Williams, for examination and a report. In 1908 Mr. Williams made two long and laborious tours of inspection through the East Kootenay region, from Fernie to the White River country, and after a searching examination rendered a report. The Executive order published on November 15th, defines the boundaries of the now closed area as recommended by Mr. Williams, and it is highly satisfactory to all concerned. The southern quarter of the Phillips-Hornaday proposition has been left out, but an important elk and deer territory in the White River county has been added on the Northwest. All of the best goat and sheep country, and incidentally the finest mountain scenery, has been retained.

The Government and the people of British Columbia are to be congratulated on having thus promptly and effectively created for themselves, and for coming generations, a game preserve that may fairly be called ideal. Although nothing is said in the excutive order regarding the preservation of the forests of the protected area, it is reasonably certain that this important matter will receive timely attention.

A fine map of Quebec and Lake St. John district showing the various territories under lease has been issued by the Department of Colonization Mines and Fisheries. Copies can be procured by any of our interested sportsmen readers by sending one dollar to Mr. Fred O'Connell, Quebec Central Railway office, Quebec City. Many sportsmen have asked for just the information given in the map, which is the only one of its kind published. The divisions are in square miles and the territory leased for fishing and hunting separately is shown. For sportsmen interested in the Quebec leases the map is indispensable.

Physical Culture—General Laws of Exercising.

NO IV

BY FRANK E. DORCHESTER, N. S. P. E.

MUSCLE GROWTH. The external parts of man show that he is destined for an active existence, as without labor the gifts of Nature are not available. We are furnished with a muscular and mental system fitted for action and healthy existence. It is impossible to be healthy without muscular energy. There are about five hundred muscles in the body destined to serve some particular end in locomotion, etc. *Beauty* depends on the developement of all these muscles. There is a law by which each muscle gains strength, beauty and soundness by proper activity.

The growth of the muscles consists in their permanent and steady exercise. According to the activity of the muscular system, so does the process and renovation go on. Activity causes a greater flow of blood, and nervous energy is sent to every muscle. In activity the renovating process rather exceeds the waste and new substance and power accumulates. On the other hand when a muscle is little exercised renovation goes on languidly, and to a less extent than the waste, consequently becoming weak, shrunken or flabby. Bones are subject to the same laws, as the bloodvessels communicating with them, receive the same impetus and so send a greater amount of nourishment to them.

Build and inherited constitutions prevent many from becoming big muscled or big boned men, but exercise causes all to reach their own natural size and strength, and frequently overcomes inherited weakness. More than this, exercise in some forms often build a person far above what he may have been led to expect from family traditions or family build.

In order to increase our general vigour, the whole frame must be brought into exercise, for a chain is only as strong as its weakest link, and when the strain is put on it, breaks at this weak part. So with man or woman, all muscles should be strengthened. Some are very strong in certain parts owing to frequent working of those parts, but if another part is weak, they are only as strong as that part. Therefore they should exercise the weak part to bring it nearer to the strength of the strong part. For instance take a blacksmith with powerful arms and shoulders, but with weak legs. He should exercise to strengthen the legs and thus bring them nearer to the eve of the arms.

* * * *

Observe, however that such a thing as overwork, will have a similar effect as lack of exercise, for exercise causes the muscles to absorb nourishment faster. This naturally uses up the store at a quicker pace. When the muscles have received all the system has taken in, they begin a process of self feeding, or drawing on themselves, rendering them smaller and causing a form of atrophy. To make this plainer I will explain *muscular force* and *fatigue*.

The nerves running from the brain to the muscles convey a command to lift a weight. The nervous force thus formed enables the living muscle to lift it, by the nerves conveying to the brain the fitness of that muscle and the amount or degree of contraction to accomplish this. We must therefore be interested in what we are doing, for if using a two pound bell, but imagining you are lifting forty pounds, you will naturally place a greater contraction on the muscle, thus engendering greater nerve force to accomplish it.

This force is caused by the co-operation of brain, and two sets of nerves, one being messenger to the muscles, the other being messenger to the brain. From this can be seen how essential it is to have the nerves healthy, as without these communications, power could not be put forth. The healthier these nerves and the brain, the greater the nervous force (although sometimes bad nerves under some irritant receives great, but temporary power) which often enables apparently weak men to accomplish unexpected things. The reason is that the nervous system is excited by something un-

usual, which has excited the senses, pours into the heart an unusual amount of nervous energy, the heart in obedience propel the blood in a stream of far greater force along the arteries, until the organs of the body are swollen and distended with the living current. Thus for a time the weak become strong.

Again strength is not necessarily to the big man only. A small man may have his heart, brain, spinal cord and lungs largely developed. This will give him a consciousness of (internal) strength.

From the above you see that exercise *must* be done with the output of nervous force.... The waste occasioned by exercise must be duly replaced by food, for if there is a deficiency the blood will soon cease to give this invigorating influence to the parts on which health and strength depend. Moderation should always be observed in eating or drinking, as the stomach may be so overloaded it cannot find room to work on the food, and it will pass through one without giving all its body building particles. Eat all that is necessary to comfort, but never go beyond the enough stage. Better eat rather under than over the amount you may want.

* * *

The amount of exercise to be taken daily is the next query. This depends on the person ; too much is nearly as bad as too little. It is sheer stupidity again for a man whose muscles are all out of condition, to rush into vigorous forms of exercise. Many persons are apt to commence by doing altogether too much at the start on the simplest of exercises.

Others from ignorance of how to exercise are just the opposite, and though they may do their exercises conscientiously yet do them too aimlessly to be of benefit. I should always advise getting some proper advice before starting, or as early as possible, but if you have been doing exercises and are dissatisfied, you can remember it is never too late to get proper advice or instruction.

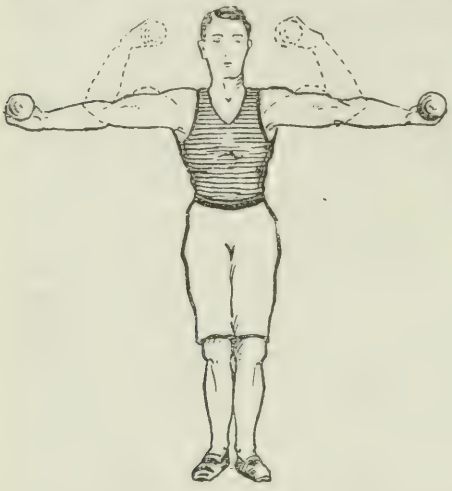
Exercise should be gradually increased until one can take almost any amount with benefit—not necessarily taking up a great deal of time, but in the amount of muscular energy expended. As an example, in weight lifting you may expend as much force in a short time as may be expended in several hours of lighter work.

Working into things is necessary. For instance, take a workman, who as a youngster was given very light tasks, and gradually worked up to heavier ones, he is almost invariably a better man, muscular or otherwise, than the one who was given work beyond his strength, or was kept at it for too long at a stretch.

This is frequently the cause of loss of ambition, deterioration or even injury. Many youths in an endeavor to become strong are tempted to try too heavy tasks at the start or keep exercising for too long a time before they are fitted for it, resulting in failure. *To obtain strength* one must patiently work every day, starting on what is a fair amount according to one's condition, gradually increasing either the amount of exercise, or the amount of nerve force exerted.

As an example :—A man commences on my or some other system of exercise. He may have to do the first one, say ten times to start, this he has to increase by one , every three days. Number two, he may have to do twenty times to commence, and this he may have to increase one or two as the case may be, every other day, and so on through the whole course, If this is kept up for, say, a month, during which time full control and concentration is excited, he will naturally increase. He must not expect however to find after a day or two, such a marked difference, it is the continual piling up of small particles which makes the pile. By staying long enough, however, strength and health is surely built up. *On the other hand* another person commences, but is so anxious to get strong quickly, he starts too big (like taking medicine by the bottle instead of regulation amounts) and even when Nature's signal comes, namely fatigue, he still continues exercising in the fond hope that he will get strong quicker. What is he doing? Simply adding poison to poison. Fatigue is a poison caused by the burning of the oxygen and is formed so quickly by hard exercise that it must be

allowed to escape. (If a man is well trained his organism is so perfected that waste can escape easily and renovation takes place more quickly.) If this man persists in exercising, he not only increases this poison in the system, but it becomes too full to be got rid of easily. The blood is impoverished and rendered impure, n-deed instead of the muscles receiving fresh arterial blood they are forced to receive venous or impure blood, all owing to the fact that he has choked the fresh air gateway (lungs) with carbolic gas, (fatigue is the result of too much carbolic gas) instead of having that clear enough to allow the exit of this gas, and at the same time open enough to allow the



Another exercise for arms and shoulders. Never jerk.

Ex. 3—Extend arm fully, then bend at elbow and contract biceps as though pulling on heavy weights, then straighten arms as though pushing heavy weights to full stretch. Do not lower elbow from position.

entry of oxygen when needed. The result is always perceptable. The respiration is increased owing to the desire to get rid of this poison, and for the entry of fresh air. If exercise under such conditions were continued the excess of this poison permeating the system, and choking the lungs would end in death, or at the least loss of consciousness. Fatigue is a peremptory call for rest, resting allows the waste to escape, and as before stated, the lungs hasten to get rid of the poison by a quickening of the respiration always observable when fatigued. The skin also assists by allowing a great deal of the waste to escape by the pores, whilst you perhaps have observed that the kidneys are also excited somewhat in the same duty. The same effect is caused by big strains, not necessarily covering a long period of time, indeed it may be of only a minute's duration, but it has taken up much force.

From this can be seen how great is the need of fresh air. The lungs must have plenty of good pure air, the oxygen from this air purifies the blood as it passes to the heart from the veins, making it ready for the renovating process. A slight description of the circulation showing how the blood is changed may be useful here.

With each breath the blood is purified. This blood enters the left side of the heart from which it is pumped to all parts of the body through the arteries, from the arteries it is deprived of its nutrient properties by the means of small channels called capillaries, passing these. They meantime also give back waste in exchange for the nutrition, directly this waste reaches the blood it becomes venous or impure (purple colored), passing into the veins, which carries it back in a more sluggish stream to the heart (right side) from here it is pumped into the lungs for cleansing, and then back to the heart again, ready to commence its journey of renovation.

Remember this blood is carried not only to every extreme limit of the body, but to the brain, by the same channels—arteries, whilst in the same way the veins carry off the brain waste. This being so, it requires no master o ogic to perceive that if the body is benefitted through the blood, the brain shares in an equal degree. By remembering this, it will help you to perceive where exercise can affect the brain, far more than mental work can, especially weak brains.

The heart must be taught as gradually to propel the blood rapidly through the lungs, and so render it fit to fulfill its function of nourishing body and brain.

The heart is in fact the principal muscle of the body, and must be exercised just as gradually, for the whole of our personality, vigor of body and mind depends on the quantity and quality of blood manufactured by the lungs into which it has been driven for that purpose by the heart.

A large volume could be filled by the laws of exercise, but these articles must be short, so I will next get back to instructions.

To finish this article I must tell you—Never exercise directly after meals. Do them about two hours after or from one quarter to a half before.

A Visit to Dartmoor Kennels at King City, Ont.

BY GEO. B. SWEETNAM.

DURING the recent Festive Season, I visited at King, Ont., the Dartmoor Kennels, the property of Messrs. C. H. Hall & Son. About five years ago, the writer predicted that these kennels would be the future home of the English Bloodhound in Canada. It was then seen that the owners thereof were stayers, not meteors, that they held high ideals and were determined to succeed.

There has not apparently been any disposition on their part to force the sale of their stock, although the best trailer, and show puppies ever seen in this country, both emanated from Dartmoor Kennels.

The Kennels mentioned are ever enlarging. The latest acquisition is a two storey, solid concrete building, thoroughly heated and lighted throughout. The basement will be used as a hospital when required, and the ground floor as a kitchen. On the occasion of my visit the room upstairs, about forty feet square, was utilized for Judging Ring.

The present inmates of Dartmoor Kennels number six,—two dogs and four bitches—the majority under the age of two years.

The quartette of bitches are of exceedingly good quality. "Benifice" and "Venus," imported from the United States and England, respectively, are well-known winners on the Bench, and the other two have been bred by their owners, the Sire of one Champion, Pitmilly Orlando.

Unfortunately a hound bred by the late H. P. East, with a truly marvellous head, winner at Field Trials in England, has lately been sold by Messrs. Hall, to the Police Authorities in Indiana for detective service. The proprietor of the Vermont Kennels has written me in this connection, that the Halls parted with the best trailer in America.

The real interest centres about the two dogs recently imported, "Silton's Beau," and "Silton's Rover." The former was bred by Mr. A. Croxton Smith, and the latter by Dr. E. E. Semmence, the two most eminent bloodhound breeders in England. The Sire of "Beau" is Champion Hengist. "Beau" has coursing through his veins the blood of eleven Champions, such as "Panther" "Hordle Hercules," "Bono," "Barbarossa." The parents of "Rover" are Champion Chatley Beaufort, and Champion Mirables Mischief. He boasts of an ancestry of fourteen (14) Champions, and has the added distinction of winning 1st prize in Puppy Class, and Special for best in Novice class at the Crystal Palace.

It will have been observed that at the last Crystal Palace Show in open Bitches, Champion Mirables Mischief was awarded first place, making her eleventh Challenge Certificate, three of which have been gained at the Palace Shows; and that in Field Trial Class. Champion Chatley Beaufort had an easy win.

"Beau" is a very massive, dark hound, with grand legs and feet, has a magnificent classical head.

"Rover" is a hound difficult to find any fault with. He is absolutely typical all over.

In bidding adieu to Mr. Hall, sr., the visitor remarked that any further importation would be superfluous, to which the characteristic reply was given: "Unless I purchase the best Bitch in England. "The best is none too good for Dartmoor Kennels is evidently the maxim of Messrs. Hall.

During the month of January matters were moving in Alpine Club circles near the Pacific coast. On the 5th a banquet, prepared by the ladies of the Alpine Club, was given in honor of the President and his wife by the Revelstoke contingent. Mayor Lindmark presided. It was to have been followed by an illustrated address on the Rockies and Selkirks but unfortunately the universal cold spell had temporarily disarranged the electric light plant and no light was available for the stereopticon display. The President, however, spoke for an hour, giving a synopsis of the work the Club had accomplished during the past three years of its existence and outlining the programme for the present year. As a result a number of shares in the Club loan issued for the purpose of erectingt a Clubhouse at Banff for a permanent headquarters, were taken up by the members present, and a dozen applications for membership in the Club have since been received. On the day following the Mountaineering Club of Revelstoke was organized, one of its chief objects being the promotion of the interests of the Alpine Club of Canada as a national organization.

On the 12th of January the President lectured to a large audience at Pender Hall, Vancouver, with Mr. Bishop, President of the Mountaineering Club of Vancouver, in the chair. The lecture received the hearty support of the Canadian Club, the Tourist Association, the Y. M. C. A. and the scientific, literary and athletic clubs of the city, and was illustrated by magnificent stereopticon views. By special request he repeated the lecture on the 18th to a large audience at Glencoe Lodge, a very charming hostelry belonging to Miss Jean Mollison, the Canadian Pacific's Railway Company's extremely popular manager at the well known Lake Louise Chalet, one of the Company's luxurious summer hotels in the main range of the Rockies.

On the sixteenth of January a banquet in honor of the President and his wife was given at Glencoe Lodge by the Vancouver members of the Alpine Club.

On January 23rd a final lecture was given at the Y. M. C. A. of Victoria : the hall was filled to overflowing.

These splendid receptions and the great enthusiasm evoked show clearly that the spirit of the mountains—our national heritage has taken a firm hold upon Canadians from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that a great work lies before the Alpine Club in the future.

It has been decided by the Executive to commence building a Club-house head-

quarters at Banff as soon as Spring opens. The Dominion Government has leased the Club a fine site at the capital of our greatest mountain park, commanding one of the finest views of the region. The Club-house will cost $6000.00 of which $4000.00 has already been subscribed by Club members for that purpose. It is expected that before building operations commence the balance will be subscribed.

A permanent camp on the Club's grounds will be in operation all the summer in connection with the Club-house. The Club-house will need furnishing, and Canadians who are interested in our alpine mountain regions can best assist the management of the Club by joining as Associate members. Election to such membership entails a yearly contribution of $25.00, requires no other qualifications, and confers all privileges except a vote, which belongs exclusively to active membership.

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The camp referred to will not interfere with the annual general camp which it is proposed this year to hold at Lake O'Hara, one of the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful alpine spot of the entire region. As soon as the date and details have been settled, a circular notice will be issued to Club members and published in the Alpine section of "Rod and Gun in Canada."

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In addition, it is proposed to arrange in conjunction with the Banff camp two camps for the summer months ; one at Lake O'Hara and one at Sherbrooke Lake, so that members can move on from the camp to Banff to one or both of the camps at the Alpine beauty spots named. The charges to members of the Club at these camps will be practically the same as those made heretofore at the annual Club camps.

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There will probably be many members of the Club desirous of spending some portion of the coming summer at the camps above outlined and, as the accommodation will be limited, it will be well for members to mature their plans early, so that when the circular programme for the summer is issued, no time may be lost in taking advantages of the opportunities offered by the Club to its members for a summer outing in the Alpine regions of Canada in a manner that is best fitting to the enjoyment of the natural beauties they present.

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The new Club house will be found a most attractive and comfortable headquarters at which to rendezvous for a period of mountain climbing and exploration, and every possible facility will be provided to pass members on from camp to camp and give them a happy, healthful and instructive holiday among the peaks and passes, snowfields and glaciers of a region that is the birth-right of Canadians and a playgrouud for the rest of the world. The Club house will be moreover, the home of the Club library and its fine collection of alpine photographs and maps. The most complete information available will here be obtained, and the best programme for the most enjoyable holiday can be mapped out.

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The third annual edition of the Canadian Alpine Journal is now in hand and promises to be of fully as great, if not greater interest, than the two issues that have already been published.

A correspondent at Hamilton, Ont., forwards a cutting from an English newspaper giving the following summary of results of a shooting party at an English country house. Ten guns were out and the bags were as follows:—Tuesday, in Deene Park: 26 pheasants, 1 partidge, 2073 rabbits, 4 various, total 2104. Wednesday, at Deenethorpe: 277 phesants, 2 partridges, 7 woodcocks, 66 rabbits, 1 various, total 353. Thursday, Stanion Purlieus: 97 pheasants, 3 woodcocks, 5 hares, 53 rabbits, 3 various, total 161. Friday: Oakley Purlieus: 284 pheasants, 12 woodcocks, 9 hares, 73 rabbits, 3 various, total 381. The total for the four days was 2,999 It must be remembered of course that this shooting took place on a private estate where the birds were raised at considerable expense and protected all the year round by a staff of keepers, all expenses being paid by the landlord.

The Wonders of a Sportsman's Show.

BY R C. W. LETT.

TO the lover of outdoor life, a real up-to-date Sportsman's Show is indeed a revelation. As we entered the big building from off the busy thoroughfare, in which the Boston Show was held, we were greeted with the grateful aroma of freshly broken balsam and spruce boughs and, as we looked down, the great hall seemed transported to the very wilds itself. Great fir trees spread their palm-like branches and met in picturesque green arches overhead. The Nature-lover could easily imagine himself in a "hunter's paradise."

We were greeted with the calls of more than a hundred wild water fowl, consisting of Canada geese, Brant, wood, mandarin, and red head ducks and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy life in their artificial pond. To give the effect of distance, a huge painting on canvas, by a well known artist and sportsman, dropped from the ceiling to the level of the water and the scene might easily have been drawn from one of the beauty spots among our "Highlands of Ontario."

On the north-east side of the hall, a flock of over eleven hundred pheasants, golden, silver, mongolian, English and Impeyan, strutted about in their gaudy plumage, and many were the questions put to the owner of this vast collection, the genial Mr. Evans, of Oak Park, Ill.

The pleasant call of Bob White (quail) could be heard all though the building, and brought back to the wing-shooter the memory of many happy hours spent in the field. Also, the good old ruffed grouse, generally known as our common partridge, came in for his share of attention.

Passing to the right of the pond, the grand monarch of the plains, the American Bison, was the centre of attraction. As the writer stood gazing at the largest of the specimens exhibited—a magnificent big bull—he wondered why the forelegs of the animal were given nearly all the weight to carry, and if it were possible that swift movement could be made on such apparently short legs. The latter question was very soon answered, for, without any provocation whatever, the great mass hurled itself at me, and had I not quickly drawn back, the woolly head would at least have touched me, for the wire fence sprung with a shock a full foot and the posts shook like reeds in the wind.

One morning, on entering the hall, I was informed by a workman that the big buffalo had killed a small red deer. The deer was certainly found dead beside the fence but I was unable to learn whether or not there were any marks on it. Had it stood close enough to the fence, I could readily understand how the result might have proved fatal had the bull charged at him.

Before leaving the Buffaloes, let us look forward to the last night of the Show and see what happened when all the visitors were locked out and the work of tearing down the exhibit began. When the big bull's turn came for packing up, I was indeed very curious to know how he was to be made enter his stall-like crate, so I just stood fast until the fun began. First the crate was roped to the gate posts of the enclosure and the door lifted by two men who stood on top. Then a fair sized rope was threaded through a small hole in the head end of the crate, and passed out through the open door into the enclosure and up to a man standing on top of the fence, who at once tied a slip-loop on the end of it. The chap who manipulated the rope through the enclosure let no grass grow under his feet, although the bull's attention was drawn to other quarters with the help of three long poles. The trouble now began, for how to get the loop over both of the buffalo's horns without taking in the whole head was a puzzler for an inexperienced hand with the lasso. The undertaking was one of the most interesting that I ever beheld. Just when the loop would be almost over both horns the bull would quickly toss his head and the rope would fly into the air. Such jumping, kicking and charging from side to

side of the enclosure I had never beheld.

After countless attempts the rope accidently hit the mark and stayed there. A great cheer went up as the loop tightened around both horns and the signal was given to haul away, which a gang of fifteen men did with a right good will. The bull held his ground. Then a cry for "more beef" brought a reinforcement of husky hands to the rope and the grand old fighter gradually slid for the open crate. When he reached the door, he seemed intentionally to brace his powerful shoulder against the side post and the cry went up louder and louder than ever for "more beef." With a final tug the battle was won and the King of the Herd was unfairly defeated by overwhelming numbers.

About an hour later, when one of the smaller buffaloes was being moved in a crate down the hall, he kicked the rear end out of his portable stall and emerging from his cramped quarters, gaily gambolled down the aisle at his topmost speed. If a flashlight photo could have been secured of that flying bunch of men, it would be worth its weight in gold. Some leaped for empty packing cases, others climbed the wire fences but most of the hands sprinted at their best, ahead of the enraged young bull, who finally met his Waterloo in the shape of a large glass candy show case. The poor brute was frightfully cut and I doubt if he is alive at this moment.

Next in the line of big game came the moose. While not the most perfect specimens of their kind, they were a source of great interest to a multitude of spectators who had never beheld this noble animal in his native element.

Red deer, antelope, black and red foxes wild boar, Canada lynx, oscelots and other interesting creatures made up the balance of the denizens of the forest.

For the inner concert hall a swimming pool was constructed in which we pulled off swimming contests, water-polo matches and tilting from canoes.

Fly casting contests were held daily but could hardly be called successful as the water course was too limited.

At the rear of the pool, another large painting, hung from the ceiling to the stage. The scene represented a crystal clear lake, resting in the arms of heavily wooded hills.

Three live bears were chained to the floor of the stage and at a little distance appeared as it were on the shore of the lake. The effect was quite unique.

A large collection of most of our game and food fishes disported themselves in large glass fronted tanks placed around the walls. The writer has been looking for the man who can point out to him any distinguishing features between the Land-locked salmon and the Ouananiche. Fishermen I have met who have caught both the Land-locked salmon and the Ouananiche of Lake St. John, declare there is no difference whatever, others claimed there was, but could not say just wherein it lay.

Splendid moving pictures of moose hunting, salmon fishing, etc., drew large crowds both afternoons and evenings during the term of the Show.

Sportsmen's goods of all descriptions, from automobiles and power boats down to minnow hooks, were in evidence.

If the writer undertook to outline all he saw which was of interest to the sportsman, his little sketch of what a Sportsman's Show consists of would be too long for the busy man to read, yet, it would hardly be fair to close without saying that Canada was largely represented in a magnificent exhibit installed at considerable cost and labor by the Grand Trunk Railway System. There, brother sportsmen and tourists congregated as it were "round the old camp fire," to drink in the beauties of our beautiful "Highlands of Ontario"—"Lake of Bays", "Algonquin Park," etc., so wonderfully illustrated in enlarged sepia-toned bromides and transparencies—and talk over the relative merits of the various mounted game heads and fishes which were artistically arranged upon the great, green burlapped walls.

Not the least interesting feature of the Grand Trunk Exhibit was that of two large Salmon Trout in a fresh state from one of the lakes of Ontario, which afforded the angler such excellent sport.

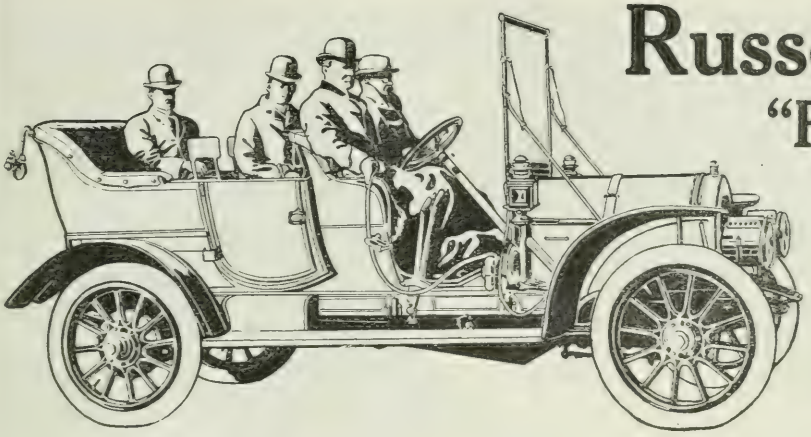
If one can judge by the interest and railway literature taken, a large increase in the tourist traffic will be noticed during the coming season.

OUR MEDICINE BAG

A new and revised edition of the well known pamphlet entitled "Game of British Columbia," and known as "Official Bulletin 17," has been issued by the British Columbia Government through the Bureau of Provincial Information, of which Mr. R. M. Palmer is the Secretary. The book, which is well printed and illustrated with a number of new pictures, contains articles on big game shooting, wing shooting and angling in the Province and advice to visiting sportsmen by the Chief Game Warden. A list of game animals and birds with their ranges is also included. The Game Protection Act, with its amendments, is printed in full, a chart showing the open and closed season is given, and a table with the names and addresses of the Provincial Game Wardens and deputies with their several jurisdictions will also be found. The book indeed, is one no visitor should omit to have, and provided with it the many advantages of the Province to sportsmen are all made plain. The claim of British Columbia to be considered the best hunting and fishing ground in the Dominion is largely made good in this book.

We feel that our readers will be interested in a short mention of an ideal place for spending a holiday, and one which is, and is destined to remain, a sportsman's Paradise. The actual spot referred to is Eagle situated about half way between Port Arthur and Winnipeg on the main line of the C.P.R. To those who prefer a roof over them, there is a primitive though comfortable, little hotel where the charges are extremely reasonable, but the best way to enjoy a holiday at this place is to be under canvas. There are several Indians who could be engaged as guides. Within one and a half miles of each other, the first a few hundred yards south of the railway track, are three picturesque falls of the Eagle River. The views are entrancing and it makes the visitor glad that he has seen these before the needs of commence have seized upon the power that is running to waste. The wild flowers around here are gorgeous and the water lillies of the district are noted for their size, six to eight inches in diameter being by no means uncommon. To the lover of the rifle a plentiful supply of moose, caribou, red deer, black, brown and cinnamon bear is an attraction, and the man with a camera has the opportunity of photographing beaver in their homes. The fishermen will find fish of all kinds including maskinonge, pickerel and trout. An ideal canoe trip is from Eagle via a series of lakes and streams to the railway line at Kenora. There are a few portages but they are not bad, and the district is one that has never received the attention that so beautiful a country deserves.

In a letter received from John Arthur Hope he states that all three camps are ready for sportsmen who desire to take part in a wolf hunt. At the time of writing ice was from ten to twelve inches thick on the lakes and snowshoeing first-class. Signs of two different packs of wolves were seen around camps Nos. 1 and 2 and more were expected north of No. 3. Quite a number of foxes were about, together with wild cat and some lynx. Moose and deer were not "yarded" up and were numerous judging from the trails crossing and recrossing in all directions. A number of enquiries had been received and two parties were expected at the end of January. Two English sportsmen are anxious to go up in the Spring for bear and will probably make the attempt.



Russell

"Fifty"

$4,500

The Car of the Year

Now selling as no high grade car ever sold in Canada before.

Send at once for our magnificent new catalogue describing the full line of 1909 models ranging from $1,500 upward.

Canada Cycle & Motor Co., Ltd.

WEST TORONTO

Branches—Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne

A fine young eagle, said to be scarcely a year old, was secured in Gowganda and taken to Toronto. Considering its age the bird is a big one, measuring five feet from tip of one wing to tip of the other and three feet from its beak to the tip of its tail. An Inspector of the Provincial Mines Department, who spent the summer and part of the fall in Gowganda, said he never saw an eagle in that section of the country and thought they must be rare. Its first meal, after a long journey from the mining district, consisted of two pounds of steak and its second of a pound and a half of liver.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Civil engineers, Dr. John Galbraith, Dean of the faculty of applied science, in delivering the opening address made a plea for a broad national policy of conservation of Canada's natural resources. He pointed out the wonderful prospects for the vast resources of Canada owing to the exhaustion of the supplies in Great Britain and the States. The government which controlled these resources should be warned by what had happened and was now happening in other countries.

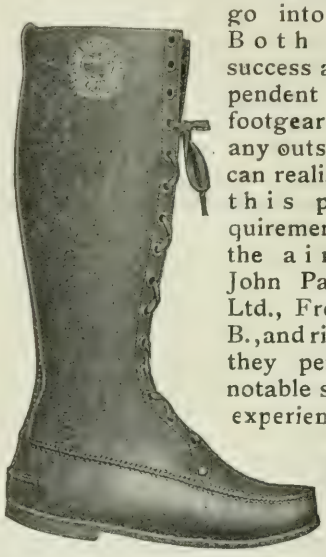
The future of electric processes in iron and steel production would depend on hydro-electric power. So also would largely depend the development of the great Portland cement industry, which would grow, because concrete would replace steel and wood construction more and more. The conservation and regulation of the rivers for water power alone to say nothing of transportation, was necessary for the future development of Canada. The regulation of the rivers depended on the maintenance of forest growth, and, therefore, the future prosperity of the country hinged on that important question. The time might come when, with the development of the aeroplane, electric transportation would be confined to underground tunnels, but it was evident that the age of the electrical engineers in other directions had still to come.

Canada could afford to take her time over the development of her mines, but her fisheries and forests must be cultivated, not mined, and a policy of ill-regulated extravagance replaced.

If the government would buy up the sand barrens, or desert places of Norfolk County at the rate of $5 per acre, plant them with white pine and protect the infant trees against fire, in fifty years the growth could be sold for $225 with an outlay of, counting the interest on the capital invested and all expenditures, $125, making a profit of $100 for the province, besides enriching the land," said Prof. E. J. Zavitz of O. A. C., Guelph, in a lecture at the Canadian Institution at Toronto. Prof. Zavitz showed that certain areas in Ontario, useless for cultivation could be made by reforestation, to yield handsome profits. A large part of the Laurentian district not worth the seeds to cultivate, sand barrens or little deserts all over the province and the few acres of barren land on the average farm could all be used as forest land and would produce trees.

Mr. James Hammond, an old and valued contributor writes: In looking through the January number I noticed many interesting things, some reminding me vividly of events of long years ago. I noticed one thing in Mr. J. E. Orr's narrative which I believe experience has shown not to be correct. I know people used to believe, and some still do so, that if a person could climb a small sapling he was safe from the attacks of a bear. A near relation of mine who used to live in the Township of Fitzroy, had a severe lesson on the failure of that belief. Early on a bright June morning, some sixty years ago, he left home to visit a neighbour. In order to make a short cut he chopped his way through a wood. While thus occupied he heard a noise and saw a bear coming towards him on the run. He was an active young fellow at that time and holding the belief that safety lay in climbing a small tree he threw his axe from him and made, with all the speed he could command, for the nearest small tree. In a few seconds he had got as high as the limbs would carry him and thought he was safe. Hardly had he settled however before the bear was up to him and at once commenced the attack, tearing the flesh from his legs. The man fainted with pain and loss of blood and fell to the ground when the bear left him, probably thinking he was dead. People who had heard his cries went out and rescued him. After long and careful nursing he came round and worked for several years. The bear was a she bear with cubs and that might have had something to do with the violence of the attack. At any rate it shook our faith in the safety of climbing small trees when pursued by bears.

One needs to have had experience in the woods to understand thoroughly the importance of footwear to those who go into the wilds. Both comfort and success are more dependent upon the footgear selected than any outsider or novice can realize. To meet this particular requirement has been the aim of the John Palmer Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N. B., and right well have they performed this notable service. Long experience in tanning and manufacturing hand-made shoes have enabled them to produce in the Moose Head Brand the acme of sporting boots and shoes. These are made to measure and sold by mail so that sportsmen everywhere can avail themselves of the great advantages offered by the Company. Those who once wear the Moose Head brand are like Mr. A. I. C. Clarence, who writes to the firm from Peachland, B. C., "Your shoepacks are splendid, are very much admired and are water-proof, not even getting damp or the leather feeling damp. I never intend being without your boots in future." Mr. Clarence sends a further order for himself and one for a friend. Experience invariably results in like increase of orders and further recommendations. No sportsman who has tried the Moose Head Brand has been disappointed



IVER JOHNSON
SAFETY AUTOMATIC REVOLVER

Protection, with Safety from Accident

Few people would sleep in a house or apartment with unlocked doors or windows.

Yet a burglar's "jimmy" easily opens all locks. And there are plenty of other ways of breaking in.

Scarcely a newspaper issue but which contains an account of a burglary, or some happening of that nature.

And the intruder so often finds the occupants of the house entirely at his mercy.

So many people ignore the need for self-protection.

Largely because, in many homes, the women are more afraid of a revolver, than of a possible burglar.

But once she realizes that an Iver Johnson Safety Automatic Revolver is absolutely proof against accidental discharge, the most timid and nervous woman will abandon her prejudice.

Note this: to-day there are over 2,000,000 Iver Johnson Revolvers in use. Yet not a single accidental discharge has been reported.

Hammer the Hammer

Because, there is only one way to fire an Iver Johnson—that is by pulling the trigger all the way back. Which can't happen by accident.

This revolver is proof against carelessness.

It might catch in the pocket, fall to the floor—or you can throw it, kick it, or hammer the hammer—any test you make will prove the absolute safety of this revolver.

And, there is no "lock," no "lever," no device of any kind for you to "work"—the safety feature of the Iver Johnson is entirely automatic, a part of the firing mechanism. And very simple.

So this revolver is always ready for instant firing when need arises — simply pull the trigger all the way back, and it fires fast, shoots straight, and hits hard.

This safety feature is patented and exclusive. You can know the genuine by the owl's head on the grip and the Iver Johnson name on the barrel.

Learn all about the positive protection you get in an Iver Johnson—self-protection in emergency, protection against accident or carelessness;—Send for our free book, "Shots." It explains, in a simple way, just how this revolver is made safe.

See these revolvers at your dealer's—have him make the safety tests. You will find them at hardware and sporting goods stores. Or, if your dealer will not supply, we will send one prepaid on receipt of price.

Iver Johnson Safety Hammer Revolver

Richly nickeled, 22 cal. rim-fire or 32 cal. center-fire, 3-in. bbl.; or 38 cal. center-fire, 3¼-in. bbl. **7.50**

Iver Johnson Safety Hammerless Revolver

Richly nickeled, 32 calibre center-fire, 3-inch barrel; or 38 calibre center-fire, 3¼-inch barrel **8.50**

Extra length barrel or blued finish at slight extra cost

We are the largest manufacturers of revolvers in the world. Our enormous production greatly reduces the manufacturing cost on each revolver. That is why the Iver Johnson, with all its superiority, is so moderately priced.

TRADE MARK IVER JOHNSON

Iver Johnson's Arms & Cycle Works, 157 River St., Fitchburg, Mass.

New York: 99 Chambers Street Hamburg, Germany: Pickhuben 4
San Francisco: Phil. B. Bekeart Co., 717 Market Street

Makers of Iver Johnson Single Barrel Shotguns and Iver Johnson Truss Bridge Bicycles

Minneapolis sportsmen heartily favor the establishment of a big-game preserve in northern Minnesota and Canada. This section is held to be ideal for the establishment of a preserve, and Minneapolis and St. Paul sportsmen and lovers of big-game hunting will be glad to see the matter brought before the Minnesota State Legislature. Lawrence Kennedy, who is well acquainted with hunting conditions in northern Minnesota, declared that unless some steps are taken in the near future to protect the big game of the north, it will be a matter of only a few years before what is now the best hunting country in America will be a thing of the past. "For the last ten years," said Mr. Kennedy, "Montana and Minnesota have been the best fields for hunters, and now Minnesota, because of its great northern swamp lands, is the only hunting country left. Not only moose, deer and smaller game come to these swamps for protection, but hundreds of caribou drift south every year, returning north in the summer months." One thing that makes this section of the country peculiarly favourable to game shelter is the immense wilderness which is almost inaccessible to hunters. Not only the forests afford shelter, but there are swamps that extend for hundreds of miles. For business reasons, if no other, local sportsmen will favour this preserve. Thousands come to Minnesota every year for hunting and fishing, and with the proper preservation of fish and game, it is said that this number can be greatly multiplied, adding thousands of dollars to the income of the state.

Curious stories come from the other side of the border and amongst the most curious is one from Winstead, Conn. According to the veracious chronicler Hiram Blackmar, a tinsmith, possesses a Japanese goldfish, the sole survivor of a number of piscatorial pets, which he has had for six years. The fish is said to know the name of "Dick" which has been given to it, and to rise to the surface whenever so called by any member of the family. A pet kitten was noticed sometime ago sitting on the edge of the aquarium, gazing steadily into the water. The goldfish rose to the surface with a piece of milkweed in its mouth. The kitten took the milkweed in her paw and ate it. This performance was repeated a number of times and several members of the family noticed it. This kitten is now said to go to the aquarium every morning for its breakfast.

In Washington state the industry of raising wild geese by hatching their eggs under domestic hens is said to be seriously engaging attention. Although the birds are hatched and raised all right, over half the first hatchings were lost by the flocks answering the "call of the wild" whenever they felt at liberty to do so. It is hoped to achieve domestication with the hatchings of these captive birds.

With a view to obtaining as far as possible uniform fisheries regulations throughout the Dominion and conserving the fisheries resources of Canada, the Government has asked Prof. Prince, Dominion Fisheries Commissioner, to confer with the various Provincial Governments on the question. He will continue the work begun a year ago by Mr. S. T. Bastedo, now in charge of the Government Old Age Annuities Department. The matter of overlapping Federal and Provincial jurisdictions in respect to the fisheries regulations will be taken up with the Provincial authorities by Prof. Prince, and an effort made to reach a satisfactory working agreement on all the fisheries questions now at issue between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

The energetic members of the Yarmouth branch of the People's Game and Fish Protective Association of Nova Scotia, have elected the following officers for 1909 :

Pres.—Roy S. Kelley.

Vice.-Pres.—E. W. Jarvis.

Sec'y.-Treas.—Geo. D. Blackadar.

Councillors—C. G. Godfrey, Dr. E. S. Allen, Chas. R. Kelley, C. C. Richards.

Fish Com.—Geo. D. Blackadar, Claude R. Hemeon, C. C. Richards, Roy S. Kelley, F. W. Pickles.

Auditors—G. H. Allen, R. S. McKay.

Correspondence—R. S. Kelley, E. W. Jarvis, Geo. D. Blackadar, F. W. Pickles.

An excellent report of the work of the past year was submitted and confirmed.

RAW FURS

ESTABLISHED 1865
E. T. Carter & Co.
75 Front Street, East
TORONTO - CANADA

WE WANT STILL MORE FURS
Write for our LATEST PRICE LISTS
WE PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES
PROMPT RETURNS
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

In attempting to round up deer at Lord Dunraven's castle in South Wales the keepers stampeded the herd and five of them dashed over precipitious cliffs and were dashed to pieces on the rocks below.

The station at Temagami, so well-known to many of our readers, was burned out early in February. The books and records of the office were saved.

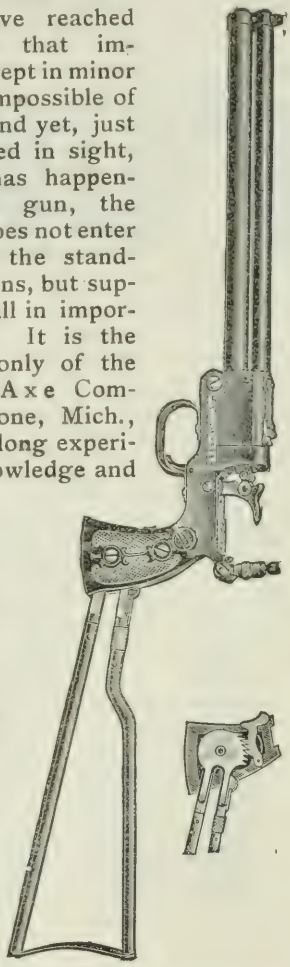
Our attention has been called to a statement made by the Rev. E. M. Rowland in his article on "Fish and Game Protection in Ontario" appearing in our February number alleging that "On Restoule Lake the Long Lake Lumber Company's men lived on venison all summer and are living on it yet." The company comprises a number of Toronto gentlemen who are believers in fish and game protection and they have taken steps to ensure the carrying out of the laws in their camps. We are assured that while the Rev. E. M. Rowland no doubt stated what he believed to be correct, there is no truth in this assertion. We regret having allowed the statement to pass as it is the invariable custom of the conductors of this magazine to strike out all such statements unless they have the clearest proof of their accuracy in their possession. In this case we accept unreservedly the assurance given us and beg to withdraw and apologize for allowing the statement to appear.

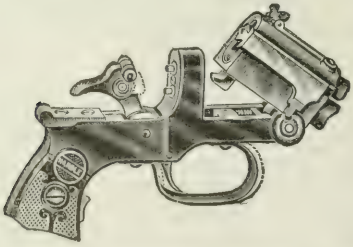
Amongst the latest and most useful of the many inventions which have benefitted sportsmen and those going to the backwoods, supplied by the Marble Safety Axe Company, Gladstone, Mich., is the Marble-Haines Knife, designed by Mr. Ashley A. Haines, of "Haines Model Revolver" fame and supplied by the Marble Company. The knife, which is perfectly adapted to skinning, is pleasing to the hand, while its "hang" and feel are both excellent. With a German stag handle and blade six inches long, the weight of the knife is five and a half ounces and the price $2.50.

The United States Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. James Wilson, states that that country is consuming annually three times more wood than it produces. This should mean much in the matter of safe-guarding Canada's forests.

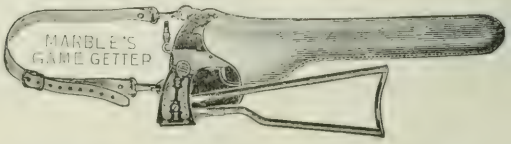
The various branches of the People's Game and Fish Protective Association of Nova Scotia, are up in arms against a proposal of the Provincial Government to increase the number of Commissioners, to whom the enforcement of Game Laws is to be entrusted, from three to five. They have all passed resolutions in opposition to the proposed increase.

A new gun appearing on the market is an event, the importance of which to sportsmen can scarcely be exaggerated. Guns — both rifles and shot guns — have reached such perfection that improvements, except in minor details, appear impossible of achievement. And yet, just when rest seemed in sight, the impossible has happened. The new gun, the Game Getter, does not enter into rivalry with the standard makes of guns, but supplements them all in important particulars. It is the production not only of the Marble Safety Axe Company, of Gladstone, Mich., but also of the long experience, special knowledge and practical working out of details of Mr. Marble himself. The gun is a single shot, double barrel, single trigger, has a 22 calibre rifle barrel and .44 smooth barrel, the barrels being twelve inches and the weight of the whole gun but thirty-five ounces. The lightness and compactness of the gun is bound to make it a great favorite and its efficiency will still further spread its use. Every sportsman





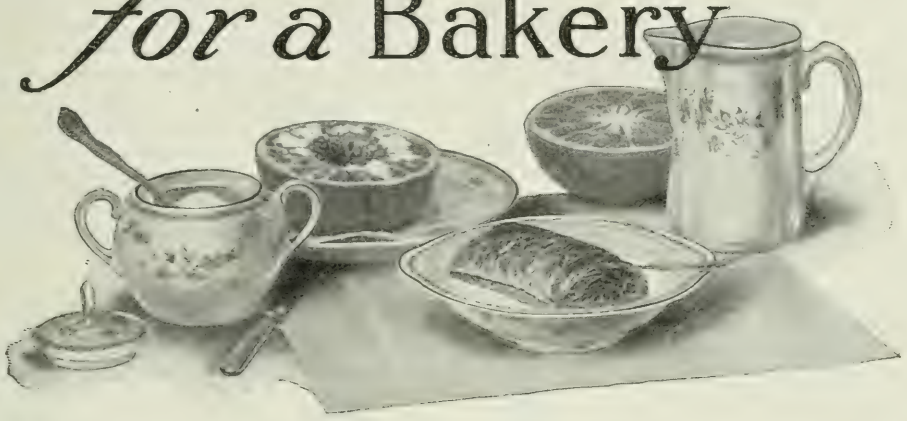
will, if he gives it a trial, be speedily convinced of the usefullness of this gun, and though he may and should still continue to use his favorite weapon, he will find the Game Getter the most useful supplementary device he ever tried, and with use, will become addicted to its company because he will find it always of service. In addition to its efficiency with small game, deer may be killed with a round ball in the 12 inch barrel at from twenty-five to fifty yards and possibly further. The gun is made of the best materials by



thoroughly competent workmen and the models were put through the most severe tests before being placed on the market. Full description of this new gun is given in Messrs. Marble's catalogue, which will be sent direct to any of our interested readers if they will send a postal to the Company at Gladstone, Mich., requesting the same and mentioning Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada.

Some plain speaking has been addressed to King Alfonso of Spain, by one of the public organs of his capital. A strong protest is registered against this "everlasting monomania for sport; tennis, golf, polo, yachting, shooting, automobiling and what not." "In our poor, unfortunate, unenlightened, suffering country, badly needing a guiding hand, such spectacles are not worthy of the King." Attention is then called to a statement of the King killing eight hundred birds with eight hundred shots. "What futile and silly adulation!" the paper goes on and all sportsmen will echo that sentiment whether they agree with the former quotation or not. In these days of specialization there are men who make a business of sport but sportsmen know that, as a rule, they enjoy sport as a change from business and attack their business with renewed zest after a return from an indulgence in their favourite form of sport. Probably the king would enjoy his sport the more if he took it as a relaxation from arduous duties and would not then be so foolish as to believe that he had made eight hundred shots without a miss.

Two Million Dollars *for a* Bakery



That's a big price to pay for a bakery—you could build one for a few hundred—but you couldn't bake eight million Shredded Wheat Biscuits in it every week, and they wouldn't be so pure, clean and wholesome as the biscuits that are baked in our two million dollar sunlit bakery.

SHREDDED WHEAT on a cold day gives natural warmth in a natural way. Contains more nutriment than meat or eggs, is more easily digested and costs much less. Not a mushy porridge, but a breakfast biscuit, crisp, nourishing and appetizing.

Shredded Wheat is made in two forms, BREAKFAST BISCUIT and TRISCUIT TOAST. For breakfast, heat the Biscuit in oven to restore crispness and pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream and salt to suit the taste. It is also delicious in combination with grape fruit or other fresh or preserved fruits. Shredded Wheat is the whole wheat steam-cooked, shredded and twice baked, and is made in the cleanest, most hygienic food factory in the world. Our new illustrated cook book is sent free for the asking.

THE ONLY "BREAKFAST FOOD" MADE IN BISCUIT FORM.

The Canadian Shredded Wheat Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Toronto Office: 49 Wellington St. East 1402

Although the Winchester Model 1906 Repeating Rifle, made to shoot .22 Short caliber cartriges only, sprang into instant favor and has had enormous sale, to further popularize and extend the use of this handy little rifle, the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. have adapted it to shoot the three popular cartridges .22 Short, .22 Long, .22 Long Rifle. This considerably increases the value of the rifle, but the price remains the same, namely, $10.50 list, less the dealer's discount. The model 1906 is the biggest values in a repeating rifle ever known, as it is made according to the regular Winchester standard, which means that the material, workmanship and shooting qualities are the best possible. It is a take down and is made with 20 inch round barrel and weighs only five pounds. For a lady or a boy it is just about the right size; although on account of its low price, handiness and strong and accurate shooting qualities, it is also widely used by men. For an all-around rifle for small game and target shooting, at a low price, you cannot do better than the Winchester Model 1906.

A Habitant dinner, in regular habitant costume, and with a habitant menu, was given to Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, who was accompanied by Sir Lomer Gouin, Premier of Quebec, at the St. Denis Club, Montreal, at the end of December. The diners looked extremely picturesque in their costumes of last century. The menu was described as "fierce." It included pork in different dishes of the old habitant cooking, such as grease from roast pork in place of butter, the residue of reindeer lard served with salt and pepper, eggs boiled in maple syrup, pancakes with salt pork in them and eaten with blackstrap molasses, blood pudding, peas soup and pigs' feet. Each guest had a clay pipe and a pig's bladder full of tobacco, the bladders being the regular pouches of the Quebec country districts.

A fine deer head is always of interest to sportsmen and a freak deer head, particularly if it is a good one, excites even wider interest. Such a deer head is now in possession of Mr. H. L. Reilly, of East Angus, Que., having been shot by Mr. Chas. Berry, of Linda. The deer had three horns instead of two and was mounted by Mr. H. Downs, of East Dudswell. The head is said to be an exceptionally fine one and the horns being good, make a trophy which has been much admired by many sportsmen.

A correspondent, writing from Algoma, tells us that the enforcement of the game laws, so far as that wide and important district is concerned, is a farce. Despite the fact that beavers are trapped, in defiance of the protection the law accords to them, they are increasing and our correspondent suggests that the Department, in order to retain some control over the trappers who go into the woods in numbers and once away from civilization ignore the requirements of the law, should be licensed. The suggestion is one we hope will bear fruit in the near future.

Following an established custom at Christmas time, the 3 in One Oil Co. distributed a share of its profits with its employees. All of the employees at the 3 in One Company's model factory at Rahway N. J., received a Christmas plum in the form of cash, at the rate of six per cent. of their annual salary. This profit sharing policy was inaugurated by Mr. Slee, President of the 3 in One Oil Co., who thoroughly believes in bringing as much happiness into the lives of his factory workers as possible. While there are millions of people all over the world who swear by 3 in One for lubricating, cleaning, polishing and preventing rust, there are no more enthusiastic believers in it than these actual workers right in the factory who make it, bottle it and get it in shape for the market.

FURS HERMAN REEL, Milwaukee, Wis.
Send address of two fur trappers and we will send you free a mink stretching pattern. Write for price list of raw furs and fur coats. We top them all on Mink and Rat. FREE

Extremely favourable accounts have been received from Michigan and Nebraska as to the manner in which imported Hungarian partridges liberated in these two States have thrived and multiplied. It is believed that equally good results can be secured in Canada, and advices to that effect are at hand from Alberta. Messrs. Wenz and Mackensen, Yardley, Pa., who are the largest importers of these birds, are prepared to give any of our interested readers information with reference to them if a request is sent to them by post.

——

The best shooting grounds on Oak Lake Man., are being bought up and protected as game preserves. A syndicate of sportsmen from Reston have purchased a fine piece of swamp land bordering on that lake and are making preparations to build a suitable shooting lodger. Their intention is not so much to prevent others enjoying the rare shooting that that resort affords, but to be sure of a share in the sport to be had.

——

For over a quarter of a century the Ithaca Gun Company have been making good guns and each year has witnessed such a steady improvement that further progress appeared impossible. Their list for the present year, however, proves that with them such a word is unknown. They believe they have succeeded in producing a gun which, while it will meet the demands of the critical shooter, critical buyer and critical gun maker, is both simple and efficient and practically "fool proof." All cocking bars, levers and push rods have been eliminated and hooking right on the toe of the hammer an easier working, smoother cocking, and better constructed gun has been produced. The coil main spring acting directly on the hammer affords with the horizontal sear, a clean, sharp, quick pull, a pull every target shooter appreciates and one absolutely necessary to the compilation of a good score. Not only is the coil main spring adopted in the lock but also a coil top lever spring maintaining tension on the bolts, a tight top lever with a coil spring for the automatic ejector, all being guaranteed forever against breakage, weakness, or lost tension. All the 1909 Hammerless Guns are fitted with three solid bolt fastenings built on the bevel to take up their own wear and guaranteed never to shoot loose or allow the gun to fly open. The Ithaca Gun Company are building everything in the double shot gun line, from a featherweight 20 guage to a big ten guage duck and goose gun and make any boring, any length or drop of stock in any gun without extra charge. Every sportsmen who means to purchase a gun during the present year should secure a copy of the Ithaca list which can be done by addressing a postal to the Ithaca Gun Company, Ithaca, N. Y.

——

Complaint is made that trout are sent into the markets by hundreds by pot hunters in the delta of the Fraser River. Grouse are described as almost a thing of the past in the settled districts. Good quail shooting can be had in the vicinity of Victoria and mountain goat in one day's journey from Vancouver.

——

A corresponden, writing from Vancouver states that bears were more plentiful last fall than for several years previously and no hunter of that district is considered of any account until he has shot one or two bears. The forest fires on the mountain drove the animals down to the valleys in the settled districts. There, not contented with feeding on the farmer's apples, they broke down the branches and destroyed the trees, often meeting fate from the guns of men whose property they injured. Cougar were reported as plentiful on Vancouver Island where they have destroyed large numbers of deer, sheep and young stock. A rancher near Comox, with his two dogs, hunted and shot thirteen in one week—"about as many as Eastern hunters would of grey squirrels." Ducks were plentiful

but the large Canadian geese are being thinned out, no close season having been declared on the coast in consequence of the birds doing so much damage to the young grain.

One of the finest calendars of the year has been issued on behalf of "Wellington" plates, papers and films. The word "Wellington" is embossed in gold on thick board while the other words are embosed in white. The centre is filled in with a fine smooth toned bromide cream crayon, the picture representing a young girl sitting in an old fashioned chair in front of an open fire. The girl, who is in her night robe and with her hair down, is nursing a little pup and gazing into the fire with a thoughtful expression on her youthful face. The months and dates of the days are printed in white on a dark back ground, the whole harmonizing pleasantly and present a rich but neat appearance. Messrs. Ward & Co., manufacturers' agents, 13 St. John St., Montreal are the agents for "Wellington" photographic specialties and these products being as good as the handsome calendar issued are much in demand by photographers, both professional and amateur, throughout Canada.

A fine edition of a catalogue of Steven's Rifle Telescopes has just been issued by the J. Stevens Arms and Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass. The little booklet is a good deal more than a mere catalogue, for although it contains a full list of Rifle Telescopes with descriptions of their special features and advantages, it likewise includes a good deal of general information on a subject of deep interest to every shooter. The "Favorite" Telescope with its new attachments, new side mounts for high power Repeating Rifles, and improved Ideal Detachable Mounts will be found fully described and illustrated. There is a rapid expansion of the field for Rifle Telescopes, noted shooting organizations permitting their use in rifle tournaments, while hunters are more and more recognizing their great usefulness. The aid of these telescopes mean the prolongation of the shooting days of the riflemen, far higher records at target practice, and much greater efficiency in forest and field work. These telescopes are noted for their up-to-date and practical features and as they can be fitted to any standard make of rifle there is no good reason why everyone owning a rifle should not also possess a Stevens Telescope. The firm will be pleased to forward a copy of this catalogue to any of our interested readers who will send a postal to them requesting the same and mentioning "Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada."

Joseph Roy and Joseph Lefroy had beaver skins illegally in possession at the Soo, and were fined $100 each.

Hon. Dr. Reaume is opposed to increasing the bounty on wolves from $15 to $25. The larger amount would, he thinks, make it worth while to breed wolves and skins would be shipped across the border for the higher reward.

A most interesting experiment is being made in the Province of Quebec—no less than an attempt to stock the Laurentides National Park with elk. Some years ago Messrs. Holt, Renfrew & Co., the well known fur dealers of Quebec City, imported a couple of elk for their Zoological Garden at Montmorency Falls and since that time their numbers have increased till quite a herd was sheltered within their garden. At the request of the Hon. A. Turgeon, Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province, the herd has been transferred by the owners to the Province and last November was transported from Quebec to Baie St. Paul, where they were turned over to the wardens of the Park, who will have charge of them in the future. Strict regulations have been made for their protection.

Chief Factor C. C. Sinclair, of the Hudson Bay Company at Norway House, reached Gimli, Man., after a journey of three hundred miles by dog train. The journey was a rough and hard one, the temperature falling to thirty-five below zero while crossing a lake. The ten dog trains accompanying the factor were loaded with many thousands of dollars worth of fur. Mr. Sinclair agrees that the fur catch this year is below the average and prices are expected to advance.

SPORTS AFLOAT

A section devoted to those who brave wind and wave.

A Possible Solution of the Canada Difficulty.

A wealthy Chicago yachtsman is stated to have offered a ten thousand dollar cup for international competition for the 27-foot class on the Great Lakes. The cup is to be held by R. C. Y. C. and the Illinois Athletic Club until won by a 27-footer when it is to become the absolute property of the winner. The reason for the offer, as given by the donor himself, is "in order to rehabilitate the honor of American yachtsmen" and if the proposal is carried through the action will certainly go a long way towards re-establishing the good feelings existing before the recent controversy arose.

The Canada is Sold.

Commodore Weismiller and a syndicate of Parkdale Canoe Club boys have purchased the yacht Canada from William Whitney of the R. C. Y. C. and she will fly the P. C. C. commodore's burgee next season. Whitney is after the Lipton Cup boat, Cherry Circle of Chicago. Cherry Circle will make the 27-foot class, and Whitney is figuring how she would do when she faces the starter along with the R. C. Y. C. flyers in that class.

More Gossip as to Canada's Cup.

The air has been thick with rumors as to possible agreements since the R.C.Y.C. broke off negotiations with the Rochester Club and it is difficult to find any basis for their renewal. The position on the part of the R. C. Y. C. is plain to a degree. The race for Canada's Cup should be confined to yachts on the Great Lakes and so long as that is the case there would be no dispute from the Canadian side. Unless there can be a clear understanding on this point, which would prevent any future differences, an attempt to reopen negotiations is useless. Canadians are willing to meet any craft for which a genuine claim to be considered a Great Lake boat can be established and that is surely as far as any challengers can or ought to go. It is a thousand pities to allow hard feelings to grow up on such a matter when the best of good nature should prevail.

No Seawanhaka Cup Races.

It is announced semi-officially that through a mutual agreement reached by the Manchester and Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Clubs there will be no Seawanhaka Cup races this year.

Although the Manchester Club at first looked with favor upon the prospective challenge, they now state that on account of their participation in "Sonderklasse" races in Germany they prefer not to accept a challenge for the cup till next year, when the Royal St. Lawrence is to have the preference.

Yachting Facilities Required at Montreal.

The following circular is being signed and will be forwarded to the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Montreal:

The undersigned citizens of Montreal, owners of yachts or pleasure vessels or otherwise interested, beg to respectfully expose: Whereas the number of yachts or pleasure vessels in operation in and about Montreal waters is yearly increasing. Whereas the value of this fleet of yachts or pleasure vessels is considerable. Whereas in the Port of Montreal there is no shelter or facilities for the safe mooring and anchorage of yachts

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BRASS AND GALVANIZED IRON

Compasses	Lamps
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Fenders	Oiled Clothing

John Leckie

Limited

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and pleasure vessels. Whereas all Canadian and foreign seaports of some importance provide mooring basins exclusively devoted to the use of yachts and pleasure vessels Whereas the need of such a mooring basin is demonstrated to have become a necessity in the port of Montreal.

The undersigned humbly request of Messrs. The Board of Harbor Commissioners of Montreal the construction and equipment, as early as possible, of an adequate mooring and shelter basin to be exclusively affected to the use of yachts and pleasure vessels. And your petitioners will never cease to pray.

——

Arnst an All-Round Man.

The steamer Aorangi, brought details of the winning of the world's sculling championship in New Zealand by Richard Arnst, who defeated William Webb, December 16 on the Wanganui River by six lengths after a runaway race. The pace for the first mile was phenomenally fast, and Webb was a beaten man from that time, although he struggled hard. The race was rowed in a downpour and the heat was intense. Arnst struck thirty-four strokes to the minute from the start, against Webb's 33. Arnst gained at once, being half a length ahead in the first fifty yards, when both steadied to twenty-six strokes. Arnst, rowing steady and powerful, increased his lead to two lengths at the mile. Thence the race was a procession.

Tommy Burns has offered to train Arnst as a pugilist, and McIntosh, the promoter of the Burns—Johnson fight, is seeking to have him go to England to row Barry.

——

The Buffalo Engines.

A copy of the 1909 catalogue of the "Buffalo" Marine engines has just come to hand and on looking it over, its completeness and arrangement appealed to us very much. In this catalogue, the Buffalo Gasolene Motor Co., illustrate, list and fully describe their complete line of medium weight medium speed engines, the engines which have created the "Buffalo Reputation;" their Slow Speed heavy Duty type of engine, the original Heavy Duty machine, and their new type high speed machine, brought out for 1909 market and which promises to be one of the most popular high speed machines on the market and an engine well worthy to be sold on the "Buffalo Reputation." The medium weight medium speed machines, first mentioned, need no description, as they are universally known and used. There are, however, some new features which will appeal to the boating public, as they render the machine even more complete than before, in fact, raise the already high standing of the "Buffalo" engines to close to the perfection mark. The Heavy Duty engines are also well known, as immediately on being placed on the market, they sprang into popular favor and bid fair to rival the regular type for popularity. The improvements on both the medium speed and the Heavy Duty engines, for 1909, are as follows: Force feed lubricators, gear driven; water jacketed exhaust manifolds; rocker arm construction for valve lifters; improved type of reverse gear, giving a much stronger, and at the same time, a much simpler clutch and, last, but not least,

CRUISING AND RACING

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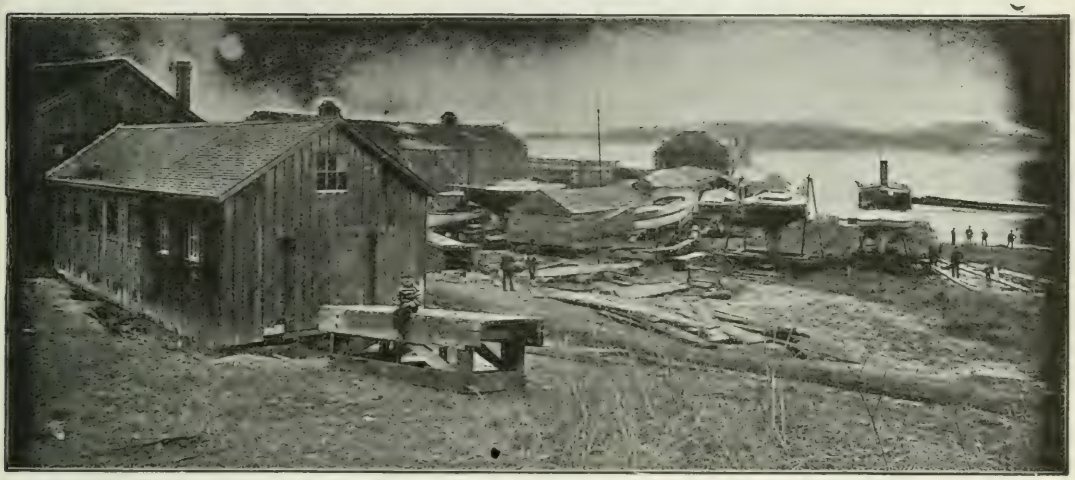

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FROM 16 to 35 ft. IN LENGTH

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Hulls furnished, caulked, puttied and painted ready for interior fittings.
Knock Down Frames, Frame and Plank Patterns.
Second Hand Launches.

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Robertson Bros.

Yards and Launch Works

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Canadian Guides

GRIZZLY BEAR

Sportsmen, with ambition to add one or two Grizzly Bear to their list of trophies, can be absolutely sure of doing so if they will come to the north-east Kootenay country in British Columbia at the proper season—months of May and June. Parties can be fully equipped by the undersigned. For complete information address

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Pleasure Seekers

Wishing to spend a month 'midst the Greatest, Grandest and most Sublime Scenery in the

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Will consult their interests by corresponding with

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BOX 454, CALGARY, ALTA.

The Oldest Established Guide and Outfitting Business in the CANADIAN ROCKIES

double system of ignition, consisting of Bosch magneto, direct connected and timed with the engine, for one system and the regular coil and battery system. The above improvements are standard equipment on Buffalo engines—ten horse power and over, henceforth. Force feed lubricators, Bosch magnetos and water jacketed exhaust manifolds are not applied to engines smaller than ten horse-power as standard equipment. The new high speed engines spoken of are a thoroughly up-to-date machine in every respect. In it are embodied all the principles and good features of previous models of this Company and some distinctive new improvements and good features, especially adapting it for the class of work it is designed for. These machines are built in two sizes only, 4 and 6 cylinder, 50 and 75 horse-power 6¼ x 6¾. They are built as light as it is possible to build an engine, consistent with honest material and workmanship and this light weight is not obtained by sacrifice of strength in any of the vital parts. Aluminum alloy is used for base, crank chamber and journal caps and other castings where it can be used, and in many places steel forgings or steel castings are used where ordinarily grey iron is used, thereby obtaining the same, or greater, strength with less weight. The machines are complete in every detail. They are equipped with force feed lubricators ; double system of ignition, such as above described ; rocker arm construction for valve lifters ; centrifugal water pump and plunger air pump and new type positive clutch, in connection with the regular friction clutch, absolutely guarding against slipping of the clutch when under way. The water jackets are ample, bearings are large and carefully fitted and well lubricated. It is an engine that can be depended upon to go and keep going. It is a very smooth running machine and remarkably quiet. The catalogue also illustrates and lists a number of special outfits, such as small stationary and portable plants, worked up by the use of the Heavy Duty engine with what changes were necessary to adapt it for stationary and portable work ; a very compact and powerful pumping plant, on which their Regular type medium weight engine is used, and a generatiag set, consisting of Regular type medium speed

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Wherever you go or whenever you go, whether on business or pleasure, be sure to take along a Conklin Pen, and you'll always be ready for any writing emergency. You'll never be held up through lack of ink. When last drop is exhausted fill

CONKLIN'S
Self-Filling Fountain Pen

again at nearest ink-well by simply dipping in pen and pressing Crescent-Filler. No bothersome dropper, no fuss, no muss, no cleaning up to do. Self-filling, self-cleaning. Won't scratch, blot, balk or skip. There is no other pen in the world like it.

Leading dealers handle the Conklin. If yours don't, order direct. Prices, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00 to $15.00. Send for handsome new catalogue.

THE CONKLIN PEN MFG. CO.
315 Manhattan Bldg.
TOLEDO, OHIO . . . U. S. A.

engines, connected to generators, both the generator and engine being mounted on one solid frame, which makes a very compact outfit and a very attractive one in every respect. This catalogue also treats upon the new device gotten out, rendering possible the use of kerosene as fuel for "Buffulo" engines. This device has been thoroughly tried out and works to perfection. Unlike most kerosene engines, when the "Buffalo" is fitted with this device for the use of kerosene, the cylinders and valves do not become fouled up rapidly, as perfect combustion is secured.

The catalogue contains forty-eight pages and is profusely illustrated, not only with views of the various size engines but also some interesting photographs of boats in which "Buffalo" engines have been installed in various parts of the world and concerning which there is some interesting write-up. The catalogue is artistically arranged and printed and is a booklet well in keeping with the high grade product of this company. The Buffalo Gasolene Motor Company are glad to mail their catalogue free to interested parties and anyone desiring same, can secure it upon request and by mentioning the name of Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada.

Engines and Wheels: a High Claim.

The firm of Thomas and Grant, successors to the Fairbanks Grant Mfg. Co., are located on Cayuga lake at Ithaca New York, and have for the past six years been manufacturing gasoline engines both stationary and marine, together with propeller wheels, both their patent reversing wheel with reversing lever and gear, and a solid wheel. Also gasoline launches of all descriptions. In their especial lines of manufacture, they claim to have arrived at the acme of perfection. Their goods are used in all parts of the United States, and many parts of Canada, particularly the maritime provinces. In construction, nothing but the best material is used. Metal is distributed to give the greatest strength and least weight. Great care has been taken to produce a

Quite a few Canadian Anglers have ordered the

"MANSFIELD" FLY BOOK

and many more would do so, if they knew what a handy, compact, and practical book it is. It is more convenient and serviceable than any book on the market. Fits the pocket better, size 6x3½x1. Book has 12 pockets, holding 1 dozen Flies each. Pocket for Leaders

Made of Calf Skin, sells for $2.50. Alligator, $3.50.

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An experienced angler says—"The book, to my mind, is the most convenient form I have ever seen."

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shipped to us bring prices that will satisfy you. If you send your furs to us once, we know you will always do so.

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Price is not the only consideration in buying Shot. The brand with a reputation for quality is the one to purchase.

"M.R.M." brand has been on the market for over 40 years, and has given universal satisfaction.

It is made right and can always be depended upon to be uniform round and true to size.

Specify "M. R. M." when ordering.

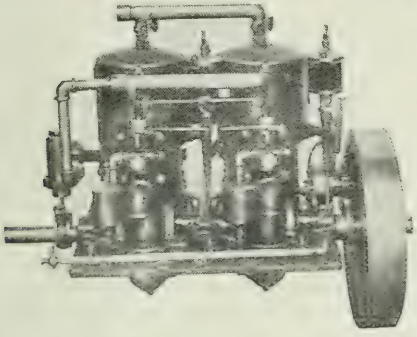
THE MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS CO.

two cycle marine engine of three port type, economical in the consumption of gasoline, and so simple in construction that it can be operated by anyone of ordinary practical intelligence. In the perfection of their reversible propeller wheel with reversing lever and gear, they claim to have arrived at that point where the best results can be derived, and the greatest pleasure obtained from the use of a gasoline motor boat. This propeller wheel is made after the type and design used on all fast liners, warships or torpedo boats, and has lines that give the greatest possible assistance, and are so constructed that at least twenty per cent more speed is claimed than that of any other make. With this propeller wheel craft can be run at any desired speed and at once controlled by the reversing lever so as to bring the boat to a standstill, without stopping the engine. A usage of their patent propeller wheel with their reversing lever and gear has proven that they have solved the subject of control. A trial is all that is necessary to convince one of the merits of these outfits. They are made for both salt and fresh water. The stationary four cycle gasoline engine embodies all features that go to make up a motor that is first class in all respects, and will do any kind of work under any circumstances where power is desired. This firm make in both the Marine and Stationary Gasoline engines, any horse power required, and furnish a guarantee for one year. They invite all who may be interested in Gasoline engines and Motor Boats to write for their catalog and any information desired on the subject.

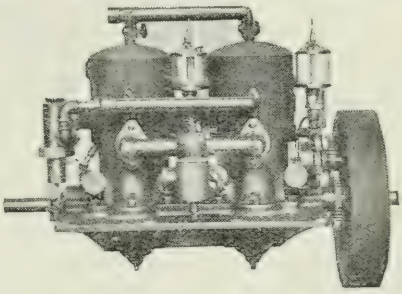
A Pleasant Winter Change.

Now that the winter has rendered impossible any indulgence in acquatic sports, the Toronto Canoe Club has turned its attention temporarily to the enjoyment of other pleasures and the press reports of the members' annual dance recently held in Toronto are proof of the success of their efforts to pass the time pleasantly till Spring opens up again and their favourite waterways are released from the stern grasp of the Frost King.

The work of a motor is of growing importance, and wide as are its present users, the field of its usefulness it is always growing still wider. This is particularly the case with the Du Brie motors. These effective engines are now used not only for pleasure boats, where they have proved their superiority again and again, but are also placed with advantages to those who thus employ them, in commercial craft. Combining, as the Du Brie motors do, great power with minimum weight the secret of their success is plain. These motors obtain the last ounce of power



out of the fuel consumed, and putting the whole of such power in the motor enable the boat owner possessing one to have a speedy craft, or one capable of conveying the maximum load. The Du Brie motor is therefore adapted equally for pleasure, speed, or work boats and does the best of service in all of them. The advantages of the Du Brie motor are largely secured through the size and efficiency of every portion of the factory and staff. While economical manufacture is the order of the day individual attention is given to every motor. The method of testing adopted shows how thoroughly this policy is carried out. Every motor is run at normal speed under its own power, connected to a propeller in a large tank of water. In this way its condition is determined and an assurance given that it reaches the buyer perfect in every detail. All the other arrangements are equal—the equipment throughout ensuring the highest quality of manufacturing, while the whole staff consists of highly skilled workmen. The advantages and economy of a motor representing the scientific proportion between power and weight, is shown in every motor and owners are unanimous in praising its reliability. Records are beaten in fuel consumption, in speed and in power with the Du Brie. The motor is made in ten sizes, one, two and three cylinders, from



two and a half to twenty-seven horsepower, and behind every one is the Company's liberal guarantee, based upon the knowledge possessed by the manufacturers of the excellencies of their production, In all respects they claim the Du Brie to be the ideal for any kind of motor boat. The Company publishes a fine illustrated catalogue describing construction and equipment together with large numbers of testimonials from satisfied owners and a copy will be sent to any of our interested readers who will forward a request for the same to the Du Brie Motor Co., Detroit, Mich. and mention "Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada."

Canal Between Montreal and St. John.

Vice Consul-General Patrick Gorman writes from Montreal that the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company has been formed for the purpose of constructing a canal between St. John and Montreal. It is said that within three miles from Longueuil, which is on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence River from Montreal, near the Little Montreal River, there is a fall of seventy-four feet. With the assistance of this the engineers say that it is possible to obtain for manufacturing purposes 100,000 h. p., which will enable manufacturers to place their plant alongside the canal. If this canal project goes through, then the waterway between St. John and Montreal will be reduced to twenty-one miles instead of ninety four, as at present vessels have to go down the St. Lawrence forty-five miles to Sorel the entrance of the Richelieu River, which connects with Lake Champlain. The company figure that they can complete the work in two years, at a probable cost of $12,000,000.

AUTOMOBILES AND AUTOMOBILING

Ontario Motor League.

The members of the Ontario Motor League held their annual banquet at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto on the evening of January fourteenth. There was a large attendance and much business was transacted in the course of the evening.

After dinner the annual report was read and from it we make the following quotations:— "Already, many farmers are looking into the question of the use of motor cars for transport of their produce, and this new element should prove of a good deal of assistance to the board in getting better legislation."

"It is well also to note that the dangerous feature of automobile driving has been tremendously exaggerated. The last ten years have seen the introduction of the automobile to Toronto. It has been a period when cars were much ess perfect than they are to-day; when drivers were much less expert; when, in fact, everyone had to learn the operation of them, and yet, during that period, there have been only three deaths in Toronto as the result of automobile accidents out of a total of 857 deaths by accidents of various kinds."

The report recommended that further efforts be made to induce Toronto and the municipalities immediately adjoining to improve the roads entering the city.

They also recommended that a fund be raised to be used in the employment of one or two men to improve the main highways between Toronto and Hamilton.

It is likely that some further improvement will be adopted in motor regulations in Toronto. In the meantime one measure has been passed and instructions given for its enforcement, viz., that slow-moving traffic must keep to the curb so as to give the fast moving traffic an opportunity to pass. The question of requiring all vehicles to carry lights at night is still in abeyance. The city engineer has recommended that every horse drawn vehicle be compelled to carry lights."

The directors were instructed to get out a number of road signs to be placed in dangerous places thruout the country.

The membership of the league has more than doubled within the last year. At the beginning of the year they had 264 members and now they have 540, paid up to date. The affiliation of the Ottawa Valley Motor Car Association and the Hamilton Automobile Club has been a large factor in increasing the membership.

In speaking of the work done by the Hamilton Club the report says that "they have been effective in securing a sensible set of traffic regulations in the City of Hamilton."

The officers for the ensuing year were elected and are:

President; William Dobie; 1st vice-president, Wm. Stone; 2nd vice-president, Paul J. Myler; directors. T.A. Russell, Geo. Gooderham, Noel Marshall, A. E. Chatterson, J. C. Eaton, O. Hazzlewood, F. E. Mutton, G. A. Graham, A. Douglas MacArthur, Alex. Patterson, jr., Harton Walker, W. G. Tretheway, H. B. Mills, W. H. Gooderham, L. B. Honland, of Toronto; Mr. Joverell, Hamilton, W. W. Doran, Niagara Falls; J. De St. Dennis Le Moine, Ottawa; F. F. Miller, Napanee; Geo. Mathews, Brantford; G. M. McGregor Walkerville; W. J. Fair Kingston; F. W. Cowan, Oshawa; W. T. Marlatt, Oakville.

An Unusual Exhibition.

Some Original and Pleasing Novelties.

ONCE more the cry of "On to Buffalo" is being yelled abroad in the land. And everywhere the people are leaning forward to listen, for they know that when Buffalo calls to come it is something worth while coming to.

This time Buffalo is crying aloud to come to its Power Boat and Sportsmen's Show, during the week of March 8, in Convention Hall, the city's big public auditorium. That it will be a splendid big show is certain. That the event will provide a festive, show week that will magnet many sightseers to Buffalo is also certain. There are reasons why this will be so.

Given under the auspices of the powerful and many membered Buffalo Launch Club and actively aided by the press and civic organizations of the city, the event is being planned as a "show for everybody," produced for no other reason than to add further renown to Buffalo's already far-flung fame as an exposition and show city. In a word this year's Power Boat and Sportsmen's Show is to be a week-long, spectacular event backed and boosted by all Buffalo for the betterment of Buffalo.

To begin with, in no sense will it be a professional, money-making affair—every dollar of revenue the show will yield—box office receipts, rentals from exhibitors and fees from concessions—will be put into the show itself. This fact alone enables it to be planned and produced on a big scale. While it will essentially be a show for the devotees of the power boat and the followers of the sports of the Great-Out-Of-Doors it will be made to so dazzle with spectacular features and unique amusement events that it will be the thronging place for every class of folks. Whereas from a technical point of view it will be quite the biggest and the best show of the kind Buffalo has ever known, the management has also borne in mind that there are a lot of people who wouldn't take a motor boat as a gift and who wouldn't go hunting on a salary. But all the world will go to see a pretty spectacle and so this year, since Buffalo has taken hold to make it an attraction for everybody, the Power Boat and Sportsmen's Show will not only be a technical trade exhibition but a splendid spectacle, and a kaleidoscopic carnival, and a cavorting circus, and a vivid vaudeville, and a redolent revel, with the blare of bands and the dancing dazzle of electric lights, and the riot of colors, and an original and permeating "perfume effect"—in short another Pan-American Exposition concentrated to fit Convention Hall.

The definite plans for the many special amusement features have not yet been decided but Manager Dai Lewis has concocted a few surprises. It is estimated that close to 100,000 persons will visit the show.

The decorations, both electrical and scenic, for this year's Sportsmen's Show are on a costly and lavish scale and in themselves will afford a spectacle for an indoor show such as has never been attempted. It must be remembered that there are but three cities in the country that hold a power boat and sportsmen's show. They are Pittsburg, New York and Buffalo. And in point of decorations Buffalo's show will outdo the show held in Gotham's Madison Square Garden.

To begin with not a single yard of bunting will be used in the decorations of Convention Hall for the Buffalo show. All of the material used for decoration purposes will either be non-inflammable in itself or fire proofed for the occasion. The management feels that it is going to such unusual and high expense for these decorations that it can not afford to take even the remotest risk of having them consumed by fire.

The immense roof of Convention Hall is to be covered with a rose arbor. This is to be constructed of a fire proof lattice and fire-proofed flowers and foliage. Suspended from this rose-arbor ceiling

will be thirty gigantic electroliers each containing one hundred and fifty electric lamps and arranged to give the effect of so many sunbursts. The color scheme will predominate with green. A green ground cloth will cover the floor. The stage will be banked to represent a dense stretch of underbrush, the present plan being to have this end of the hall appear like a section out of the Texan chaparral.

Placed about the immense stretch of floor are to be eighty tree trunks of staff about twelve feet in height. The main branches will be lopped off close to the trunk and in the forks thus formed will be placed animals and birds. These trunks will give the effect of the tree aisles of the forest. Crowning each tree trunk will be a great basket filled with hothouse flowers so that the spectator will not only walk beneath an arbor of roses but will stroll between aisles of beautiful blooms. The idea of it all will be to give the effect of the bosom of nature, the deep woods and the call of the wild.

Although color effects are light effects and sound effects are old this show will have an original thing in a "perfume effect." This will be created by the lavish use of flowers so that the scent of them will be heavy and permeating. Flower experts who have been called in to perfect this effect have determined that among the flowers available during the week of March eighth will be ; tulips, daffodils, narcissus, hyacinths, jonquils, roses, violets, carnations, Easter lillies, mignonette, lillies of the valley, heliotrope and freesia. An idea now being discussed is to have a different perfume fill the hall each succeeding day. This could be done by using a profusion of but one kind of flower each day and thus have one day, Rose Day, another Carnation Day, another Violet Day and so on.

Applications for exhibit spaces already in show that there will be a better display than ever of hulls, marine engines, bicycles, motor cycles, guns, tackle and power boat and sporting accessories of every kind. The show has secured the famous exhibit of the Grand Trunk Railway which won the prize at the Franco-British World's Exposition at London last year.

There will be special days throughout the week in honor of various clubs and interests. On these days there will be special and appropriate features. So far it is planned to have a Motorboat Clubs Day, a Chamber of Commerce Day, a Rowing and Athletic Clubs Day, a Manufacturer's Club Day, a Marathon Day and there will be a Canadian Day.

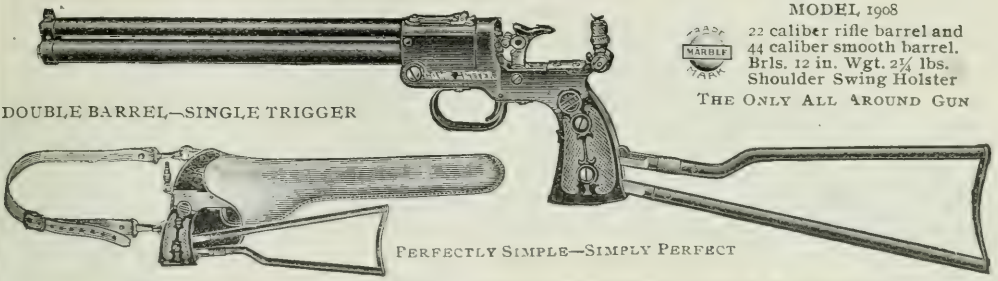
There will be, besides the varied and highly interesting trade exhibits, a splendid display of mounted birds and animals of every kind which will be placed about the big hall in every available nook and corner to heighten the effect of the Great Out-of-Doors which the Sportsman's Show is to represent.

Progress in Automobiles.

There is great interest among automobilists in a motor-car to be put upon the market next year by Charles F. Herreshoff, whose name has hitherto been identified with yacht construction, says the San Francisco Argonaut. Herreshoff's car will be light in its weight and its purposes, and is intended to occupy a field "bearing the same relation to the big and expensive touring car as the light station wagon and high-bred horses bear to the heavy carriage pair and phaeton". Herreshoff hopes to make a car which will have merits quite its own and be characterized by the thoroughness and finish which invariably marks Herreshoff products. By no means the last word has been said in the matter of motor-cars, and probably it will not be until the cost of a light and serviceable machine shall be reduced to the point of rivalry with the cost of a horse and runabout. Edison, be it remembered, is still working with the idea of producing an electric machine at once lighter, cheaper and better than anything now on the market.

MARBLE'S GAME GETTER GUN

Target Rifle or Pistol---Big Game Gun---Shot Gun



DOUBLE BARREL—SINGLE TRIGGER

MODEL 1908

22 caliber rifle barrel and 44 caliber smooth barrel. Brls. 12 in. Wgt. 2¼ lbs. Shoulder Swing Holster

THE ONLY ALL AROUND GUN

PERFECTLY SIMPLE—SIMPLY PERFECT

This one Gun Shoots .22 Short, Long and L.R., .44-40 Shot and .44-40 Round Bullet

An average of 60 No. 8 shot and 120 No. 10 strike a 12 inch square at 50 feet. The No. 8 shot range from 50 to 70 per target. There are about 100 to the load. The .44 barrel is cylinder bored.

Flying or running game can be bagged as easily as with any gun of its bore.

A .44 ball penetrates 6 inches of pine at 15 feet. Will kill a deer or black bear at 40 or 50 yards. Most deer are killed within 50 yards.

The .22 barrel shoots as strongly and accurately as any make or length of barrel of its caliber.

MARBLE'S GAME GETTER is the ideal arm for the Fisherman, Motorist and Vacationist, and all classes of people whose business or pleasure calls them to the woods, fields or waters. It is the long looked for "Trappers Gun."

The Big Game Hunter with a GAME GETTER for a side arm secures with little noise and no mutilation the small game he runs across and enjoys target practice without the jar and expense of firing his heavy ammunition.

The GAME GETTER can be safely used with smokeless powder. The recoil is slight. Gun can be opened as quick as a wink, but never accidentally. Either barrel is used without any change of sight or adjustment.

The Striker on Hammer is quickly set with the thumb for either barrel or at SAFE. The Folding Stock locks automatically at any drop for which it is set. Is easily removed.

With the holster hung over shoulder and under coat the GAME GETTER is invisible, but can be speedily drawn and very handily used in one hand with stock hanging down or thrown to position. In either position the stock only aids in the balance of the gun.

The GAME GETTER'S utility, simplicity of construction, careful design, perfect safety, absolute reliability and superior accuracy are the qualities which are making it famous the world over.

This gun is fully described in FREE CATALOG of Marble's 60 "extra quality" Specialties for Sportsmen.

Sold by all Dealers or direct from the Makers

MARBLE SAFETY AXE COMPANY, 101-129 Delta Ave., Gladstone, Mich., U. S. A.

Loss of Presentation Car.

By a fire which occurred in the garage of the Canada Cycle and Motor Company at Ottawa, early in December, the beautiful car, valued at $8,500 which Lord Strathcona presented to Lady Laurier early in 1908, was totally ruined. A fine $8,000 car owned Mr. T. L. Willson, of carbide fame, was likewise an entire loss, the total damages exceeding $30,000.

A Royal Gift

The principal gift to King Edward the Seventh, last Christmas, came from the King and Queen of Spain and consisted of a luxuriously fitted tourist car said to have cost $12,500. The King, as is well known, is an an ethusiastic motorist and the Royal gift proved a highly acceptable one.

The Auto as the Hunter's Friend.

More and more is the automobile becoming the hunter's friend. Mountain roads and rocky climbs that would be too much for a team of horses, burdened with a wagon load of camp equipment, are not sufficient to stop the more powerful motor car.

Demonstration of this has recently been given by E. S. Jordan, of Palisade, Colorado, who with a party of friends in a Franklin automobile has been on a hunting trip into the heart of the Rockies, which resulted in shooting of a mountain lion and three deer. Of the start a member of the party says :

"The machine was loaded with a tent, camping outfit and guns and ammunition. Our intended destination was sixty-two miles away, part of the road being over the mountains with nothing but a cow trail for a guide.

"The first night we pitched our camp on the banks of the White River. At six o'clock the next morning we started fishing and caught enough trout, averaging two pounds, for the party with a piece of red flannel for a fly. We remained in this camp for two days."

Thence the party made its way into

the best deer country, and the following is the recital of the adventures of the hunters, one of them getting lost while bringing down a big buck :

"All morning we followed an easy trail along the White River in a wide valley between mammoth walls topped by gigantic mountain peaks. A mountain lion was the hunters' reward for this day's trip.

"We then started to climb, following a dim trail through dense timber, crossing many small brooks, and by dusk were up in a narrow canyon. We camped in a grove of quaking sap trees.

"Two of us started walking up the canyon the next morning. After going about eight miles through a dark, tangled jungle we came to an opening on a large park and came face to face with two huge bucks. Two shots in quick succession laid them low, their respective weights being three hundred and forty-six and three hundred and thirty-seven pounds.

"Returning to the camp about four o'clock, we found that our father, whom we had left in charge, was nowhere to be seen. He arrived an hour later, having got lost about eleven o'clock in the morning. He told us of getting a big six point buck, but could not give us the location where it was felled. After a long search we finally fouud it between two great felled tree trunks.

"Getting our game together, we found we were eighty-six miles away from Palisade, with only six miles of a cow trail as a guide the entire way."

On the return trip the party ran into a big snowstorm but worked through it after some difficulty. Altogether the hunters were out nine days, and the only trouble encountered was one puncture.

Dustless Roads Next.

The office of public roads of the United States Department of Agriculture is to make an experiment which is to be uniquely interesting. It will be an effort to build a dustproof road by combining the heretofore little used blast furnace slag with asphalt or tar

One of the experimental stretches of road is to be constructed in Chicago under the supervision of Chief Engineer Vernon M. Pierce of the Federal bureau, and one at Birmingham, Ala., under the direction of F. F. Heidel, first assistant engineer.

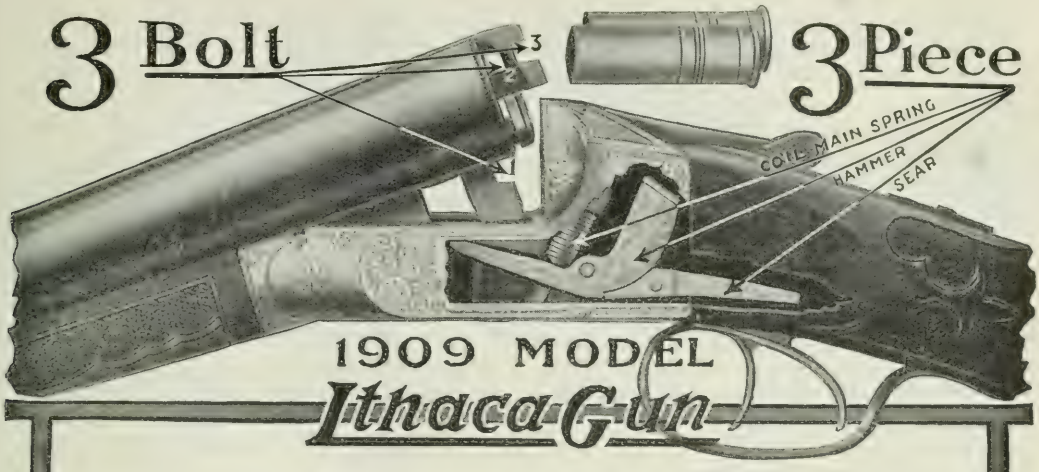
Chicago's road is to be built of slag and asphalt and that of Birmingham of slag and tar. At Newton, Massachusetts, the office is preparing to lay a "candy" road, made from bright molasses which is a by-product of sugar factorie . Lime water and rock will be mixed with the molasses and experiments which have been made thus far have shown it to be an ideal surface.

This molasses is the almost useless by-product of the great sugar cane refineries of the South and of the beet sugar refineries of the West and Southwest. It is sickishly sweet, nearly as black and as thick as tar, and almost as powerful as a binder. Having always been a waste product it can be bought at a lower price than coal tar and in greater quantities. In laboratory experiments it behaved so well and held out such promises for ideal roads that the practical test of a real road was decided upon.

Slag as the useless by-product of the blast furnaces and molasses as the useless by-product of the sugar refineries, a circular issued by the office of public roads says, "may in a few years revolutionize country road building, create a demand for more extended roads in the United States, where those products are most easily to be had, and add millions to the wealth of the country by putting a cash value on hitherto waste material.

"While experts are laboring with these experiments in the East, South and Middle West, another scientist, also from the office of public roads, is engaged at Independence, Kans., in trying to devise a method of constructing oiled roads analagous to the methods which have produced the famous oiled roads of Southern California. He is mixing heavy oils, possessing pronounced asphaltic basis, with natural soil and sand and compacting the preparation so formed with a tamping roller.

"The oiled roads of California have saved millions of dollars to the farmers and fruit growers of that fertile State in the last few years by suppressing the dust that formerly arose in blinding clouds with the passing of every vehicle. Those dust clouds, floating to adjacent fields



1909 MODEL

Ithaca Gun

Our new "3 Bolt—3 Piece" 1909 Model gun has the simplest and fastest lock ever put in a gun. Some makers claim a three piece lock but do not show or count the main spring—now we both show and count the main spring—see cut above. Please note we have cut out all cocking bars, levers and push rods and hook right on to the toe of the hammer. This not only makes a lock with large strong parts but a lock that works as smooth as oil. We use an unbreakable coil top lever spring, also a coil main spring, which acts directly on the hammer, and a horizontal sear, which makes a very fast lock with a quick, clean, sharp and snappy pull. The hammer has only a half inch to travel as compared with over an inch travel in other guns, which makes the lock 50 per cent. faster. If you are a trap shooter you will readily see the advantages of this lock—we figure it will increase your score 5 per cent. We make dainty little 20 guage guns in all grades hammerless. Send for Art Catalog fully describing our 1909 Model gun. Request special prices on our entire line, 18 grades, $17.75 net to $300.00 list.

Ithaca Gun Co., Dept. No. 13, Ithaca, N.Y.

and orchards, depreciated the price of farm produce and lowered the values of real estate to a startling degree. The sprinkling of oil was tried and the dust was held in check. Then some of the roads were plowed and the oil mixed with the earth and the mass firmly rolled to a properly crowned surface. Splendid results followed in most instances."

Wolf Hunting in Autos.

Two hundred men on what the people of central Nebraska know as a "wolf chase" have found a new use for the automobile.

These "wolf chases" are organized from time to time for the purpose of ridding the region of coyotes, which are the breed of wolves there to be found.

It was when two visitors from the east happened along at Harvard, Neb., and found one of these hunts scheduled that motor cars were introduced into the game. The easterners were George E. Messer and Arthur Wheeler, and they with the co-operation of Raymond Herzog, of Harvard, took two Franklin touring cars into the event, being in at the death and shooting from their point of vantage in the cars like the tiger hunters of India mounted on the backs of elephants.

The hunters were divided into four squads of fifty each, and each division was lined up along one side of a great square, several miles on a side. A place where it was known coyotes were to be found in considerable numbers had been selected for the round-up of the animals it was sought to exterminate. This was some distance from the town, and the two hundred hunters in loads of ten were packed into the two automobiles and taken out to their stations.

At each corner of the square was a captain, mounted upon a horse. Each commanded one of the four sides, and no one was allowed to advance until all were ready. Then a signal was given to close in.

Every man had a shot gun; no rifles were allowed; and every one was ordered to shoot low. These regulations were for the purpose of minimizing the danger

to the hunters themselves of cross-fire.

The automobile party kept with the line of beaters until all had worked in half-way to the center of the round-up. Then, with their twenty-eight horse power, the two motor cars were driven straight across the prairie to the point at which the hunt would reach its climax.

This was at a straw stack near a corral, and there eight wolves were brought to bay. Baffled in attempts to break through the relentlessly tightening chain of human foes, the eight made a last stand and faced their excutioners.

When the men on foot were about one hundred and fifty yards from the stack the firing began. It was all over in a few minutes, and the eight lay lifeless, surrounded by the two hundred hunters. A ninth had been seen to escape through the line soon after the hunt started.

Over two hundred jackrabbits and cottontails, caught in the same trap, had been shot as the men closed in. Only the cottontails were saved for food.

Because of the time saved by the automobiles in the stationing of the men, the entire hunt was held between the hours of eleven and one thirty o'clock.

The "wolf chases" are held without sanction on part of the public officials; so no one in authority can be held responsible in case of any injury. Every participant goes in at his own risk, but no one has been hurt in the past few years.

When a chase is planned an unsigned notice is given upon bill boards and published in the daily paper. The expense of the trip is met in part by an auction sale of the wolves killed, a coyote skin making the annimal worth about a $1.75, and by the revenne from a commissary wagon which accompanies the hunters. Any money left over is used in the purchase of clay pigeons and the remainder of the day is spend in trap shooting.

Taxicabs for Toronto.

Letters patent have been grated incorporated Berna Motors and Taxicabs, Limited with an authorized capital of $500,000. The incorporators are connected with the law office of Parker, Clark and McEvoy.

Mr. A. G. Randall, who is also connected with the movement and who has just returned from New York, states that the organization of the company was practically completed, and that large London, New York and Montreal interests were concerned in the organization of the company. He also stated that stock in the company would not likely be offered to the public.

It is understood that a large number of taxicabs have been ordered for early delivery, such as are now in use in New York and in the capitals of Europe, and Mr. Randall stated that he expected to have ten taxicabs running in Toronto within the next thirty days. These have been ordered for some time and delivery guaranteed by the manufacturers.

As Others See Us.

In the course of a winter trip to the capital of Canada, Robert H. La Porte of Philadelphia has been able to discover only three vehicles on wheels. They were Franklin motor cars, which being air-cooled, were immune to the freezing troubles of water-cooled automobiles.

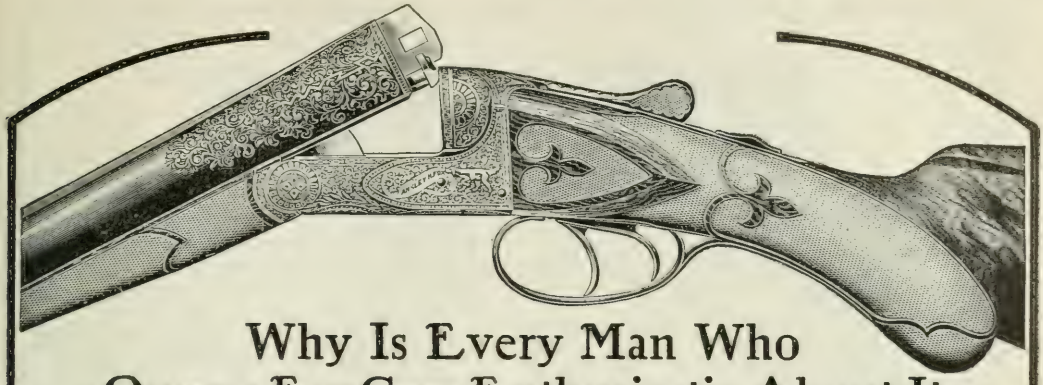
Winter is carnival time in Canada, and it is accompanied by a large number of out-of-door sports, but the fear of bursting water jackets and radiators keeps water-cooled automobiles from any use in them.

"Since my arrival in Canada," says Mr. La Porte, I have travelled from Montreal in the province of Quebec through many towns to Ottawa in the province of Ontario, and I have found every sort and kind of vehicle on runners (sleigh runners,) the butchers', bakers', grocerymen's and express wagons. All cabs are sleighs and even the hearse on sleighs. The only vehicles I saw on wheels were two Franklin cars in Montreal and one in Ottawa.

"Canada will be snowed up until March 1st. The sidewalks are plowed, and the snow is piled into the middle of the streets and smoothed down until the vehicles are at times four and five feet higher than the sidewalks, and yet the owners of the Franklin cars here state they use their cars all winter."

The Sills Tire Chain.

Mr. H. B. Sills the manager of The Peerless Motor Speciality Company, is



Why Is Every Man Who Owns a Fox Gun Enthusiastic About It

Because the marvelous mechanical simplicity of the A. H. FOX GUN is a standing guarantee of sure performance.

Because, being simpler, it's also *stronger*—the "FOX" has the widest possible margin of safety.

Because "line" and model are properly proportioned, finish artistic and *balance perfect.*

Because the "FOX" throws shot so close and hard that most of the trophies fall to "FOX" shooters. The "FOX" is **"The Finest Gun in the World."**

Ask the Man Who Shoots One

See your dealer, or write for free literature

THE A. H. FOX GUN CO., 4692 North 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

known widely throughout Canada by automobile dealers. Before his inventive genius wrought out the Sills Self Adjusting "Kant" Skid Automobile Tire Chain Mr. Sills was a popular travelling salesman for the Canada Cycle and Motor Co. While in the bicycle business he invented and patented the Sills Spring Handlebars, the most successful device of its kind ever introduced to the bicycle trade.

The Peerless Motor Speciality Company has opened a store at 342 Yonge Street, Toronto, where the Sills Tire Chains and other automobile accessories, motor boat accessories and bicycles and skaters supplies are carried in stock.

In the Sills Tire Chain, Mr. Sills has succeeded in producing a moderately priced article that fits a tire snugly and does not rattle. It is harmless on the tire as any ordinary chain and its wearing qualities and service are superior.

Ontario Counties and the Autos.

The members of theEssex, Ont. County Council have adopted a resolution asking the Ontario Legislature to pass an act permitting each county to license and regulate traffic through its territory. It is stated that touring cars from Detroit and Buffalo have proved nuisances to many farmers and the feeling aroused, as evinced by the resolution, is directed largely against cars from outside the Province.

The Anti-Auto Act in Prince Edward Island.

It is reported that fifty petitions are being circulated throughout Prince Edward Island asking for the repeal of the Anti-Automobile Act. Not only are these petitions being largely signed by all classes of the community but a special effort is being made to reach the farmers, and they are stated to be signing them in large numbers. If Prince Edward Island, "the Garden of the Gulf," is to become, as it well may be, the summer resort of thousands of American tourists, the sooner such antiquated legislation as the Anti-Auto Act is sent "into the limbo of forgotten things" the better. If the farmers are won the Island Legislature will have nothing to do but back down and allow autos to run on the Island as they are running elsewhere.

THE TRAP

Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada is the Official Organ of the Dominion of Canada Trap-Shooting Association. All communications should be addressed to W. A. Smith, Editor "The Trap" Kingsville, Ont.

Tournament Dates

March 17 and 18—Brampton, Ont. Gun Club. J. S. Beck, secretary-treasurer.
April 8—Exeter, Ont., Gun Club. W. Johns, Secretary.
April 9 and 10—Parkdale Gun Club, Toronto.
May 6 and 7—Ridgetown, Ont., Gun Club. C. H. Eastlake, secretary-treasurer.
June 30, 31 and July 1 and 2—Joint tournament of Canadian and American Indians at Queen's Royal, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. Thos. A. Duff, 3 Maynard Ave., Toronto, High Scribe, Canadian Indians.

Stray Pellets

The High Scribe of the Canadian Indians, Mr. Thos. A. Duff, writes that a joint tournament has been arranged between the American and Canadian Indians, to be held on the grounds of the Queen's Royal Hotel, Niagara-on-the-lake, June 29th and 30th and July 1st and 2nd. This will be one of the big meets of the year and will be second only in importance to the Grand American Handicap and Dominion Trap Shooting Association Tournment at Ottawa in August.

* * *

D. Konkle, who won the Dupont trophy at Beamsville, used English Schultze and thinks it is a first class powder. Mr. Konkle runs a fruit farm and has not as much time as he would like for shooting, but is a good type of the enthusiastic Canadian trap shooter. He uses 3 dram of English Schultze, 1¼ oz. shot, and thinks it a pretty good load.

* * *

The Canadian-American Indian Tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake, next summer, will bring together the greatest aggregation of expert trap shooters ever seen in Canada. It promises to eclipse anything in trap-shooting heretofore held in this country and should be attended by every one who is able to get there. No more delightful place in Canada could be chosen for the big affair and an enjoyable outing and a good time are promised all who attend.

* * *

Western Ontario sportsmen, especially, will be sorry of the sudden death of that veteran trap shooter, W. C. Donaldson of Windsor, which occurred in December at Essex, Ont., where he had gone to superintend the live bird tournament held there. He was for many years a familiar figure at the traps, shooting under the name of "Don," and was always able to account for a good score, either at live birds or targets.

* * *

We record with very great regret the sad death of a young but very popular figure in trap shooting circles, Mr. J. J. Lawlor, late secretary of Hamilton Gun Club. He took a very active interest in the affairs of the local club and the success of the annual tournaments were to a great extent due to his efforts. He was very popular with visiting sportsmen, who likeh his quiet, gentlemanly manner and he will be greatly missed by them all. His place in the home club will be hard to fill.

* * *

At the regular annual meeting of the Harrow (Ont.) Gun Club, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, A. H. Clark, M. P.; Hon.-President, Dr. Anderson, M. P. P.; President, C. H. Lloyd; vice-president, A. H. Cunningham; secretary, John Campion, Harrow; treasurer, C. I. Pastorius; field captain, O. M. Pastorius; official referee, K. Ferriss; executive committee, E. Ford, N. Ballard, R. Wright, E. Pastorius, C. Wright.

* * *

Exeter Gun Club announce their annual tournament for Good Friday. This is always one of the best attended shoots in Western Ontario and will, no doubt, be well patronized this year.

* * *

St. Catharines Gun Club announce a Merchandise and sweepstake shoot on Wednesday, March 31st. All lovers of the sport are cordially invited to attend.

* * *

Many trap shooters will learn with regret of the death of Mr. D. C. Goold, a past president of the Jordan Station, Ont., Gun Club. The late Mr. Goold was a good sportsman and described by those who knew him best as "an all round good fellow." He was one of the most enthusiastic members of the local club, being a fine shot both at the trap and in the field and popular with the members of all the gun clubs visited. In addition he was an enthusiastic deer hunter and last fall killed two fine bucks. Six of his conrades (officers and members of the local Gun Club acted as pall bearers and the Gun Club sent a magnificent wreath as a token of the deep sympathy and regret of the members at such a loss in their ranks.

* * *

The program for the tournament of the Parkdale Gun Club, of Toronto, on April 9th and 10th, Good Friday and Saturday, is rapidly rounding into shape, and will be ready for distribution early in March. Club Secretaries are requested to send in a list of the names and addresses of their members, so that a program may be sent them. The events at this shoot will be so arranged that all classes of shooters have an equal chance to win. An attractive merchandise will be shot at traps from a tower. This will be a very attractive and sporty event, being the only one of its kind in Canada. Reduced Easter Holiday rates will be available, which will afford shooters an opportunity of visiting Toronto and enjoying a good shoot. Remember the dates—April 9th and 10th.

The Next Time Your Gun Requires Doctoring

THINK OF

ALEX. JOHNSTON

494 Eastern Ave., TORONTO, ONT.

Who has every facility for choke boring, restocking, browing and repairing guns. You can make no mistake in bringing or sending your gun to him.

HAMILTON TOURNAMENT

Winner of the Grand Canadian Handicap

The 19th annual winter tournament of Hamilton Gun Club was the most successful in point of attendance in the history of the Club. These annual affairs at Hamilton are always popular and well patrnized, but this year's attendance was a record breaker. With a great many pigeon shootig holds, and probably always will hold, first place in their estimation at the traps and such will travel hundreds of miles for a chance to shoot at something with feathers, who would not walk a block to take a chance at the inoffensive clay substitute. This must surely account for the fact that in the middle of winter, when the weather is not the most comfortable, such a gathering of expert trap shooters should have been attracted from the four corners of the continent. In the Grand Canadian Handicap, recognized all over the U.S. and Canada as the premier event in pigeon shooting on this continent there were 68 entries and there were probably 20 others refused on account of shortage of birds. This shortage of birds was the one fly in the ointment, and was caused altogether by the embargo on their importation, made necessary by the outbreak of the dreaded foot and mouth disease in the United States.

H. D. BATES, Ridgeway, Ont., Winner of the Grand Canadian Handicap.

This also made it necessary for the club to alter their program, the three ten-bird events scheduled being cut out and one seven and one five-bird miss and out event substituted. Nevertheless, the shoot proved a most enjoyable one and well worth the price of admission.

Old Boreas was very kind in the quality of weather dished up and waited considerately until the day after the final event before launching a regular blizzard of the Manitoba brand. The weather during the shoot was fine.

As was done last year the target and pigeon events were scheduled for alternate day The target program consisted of 10 events of 20 targets each, for the first and third days, in all, 400 targets.

J. R. Taylor, the Winchester expert, led the professionals the first day with a score of 187. D. A. Upson of Cleveland, Ohio, who shoots under the name of "Tyron", with 180 and H. D. Bates, of Ridgetown, Ont., with 179, were the leading amateurs. On the second target day, Taylor and Elliott, the two Winchester pros., were easily first with the good score of 188 each or 94 per cent. "Tryon" was again high among the amateurs and in a class by himself with a similar score of 188. G. Burns, another Cleveland shooter, was second with 178, while H. D. Bates was but one behind with 177. For the two days Taylor led the pros with a total of 375, while "Tryon" and H. D. Bates won first and second amateur average with 368 and 356, respectively.

The pigeon shooting was started on the second day with a 7-bird, miss and out, as a curtain raiser. In this there were 62 entries, and no less than 26 finished with straight scores of seven birds each, and divided the total purse of $310, each getting $11.90.

The Grand Canadian Handicap opened on the second day and was finished on the fourth. In this there were 68 entries. Owing to the shortage of birds the event was cut down from 20 to 15 and each shooter was required to retire on missing his fourth bird. The competition was watched with great interest by a large number of spectators and when the last round was fired and it was found that no less than six shooters had gone straight, the interest in the final outcome was intense. Four Canadians, E. H. Houghton, Winnipeg, Man., who came down specially for the event; Phil Wakefield, Toronto, an old favorite; Sidney S. Brooks, Oshawa, Ont., who was shooting in great form, and H. D. Bates, the heavy weight, were the four Canadians, and W. R. Chamberlain, Columbus, Ohio, and G. M. Phillips, Syracuse, N.Y., were the two Americans in whose hands was the chance to take the gold medal across the line. H. D. Bates, by reason of his well-known reputation, as not only a great pigeon shooter, but a great finisher, was picked by the wise ones as the winner and they were not disappointed. Chamberlain and Wakefield both slipped up on their first bird. Phillips dropped his second bird and the three Canadians were left in the race. Houghton, who is a clean, snappy shooter, went down and out on his next bunch of feathers and Brooks and Bates continued the struggle. The fifth bird decided the match. Brooks missed his bird a left incomer and Bates soaked his with both barrels. The winner was heartily cheered. He was escorted to the club house, where the Presidnt of the club, Thomas Upton, in a neat speech extended congratulations and presented him with the emblem of victory, a handsome gold watch fob.

Following the Grand Canadian, a five-bird, miss and out, was shot off, in which there were 30 entries. Eleven finished with straight scores and divided the purse, each getting $13.-60.

H. D. Bates was easily the hero of the tournament. He had been out of the shooting game for several years and this was, practically, his re-appearance in the arena. No better target or pigeon shots could be found anywhere than were gathered at this meet. Yet he was high Canadian in the target events and beat out the whole bunch of Canadians and Americans, amateur and professional, in the pigeon match, and, remember, from the extreme distance of thirty-two yards. We take off our hat to Mr. Bates as the daddy of them all.

The trade, as usual, was well represented. Messrs. Taylor, Elliott, G. R. Ginn and J. H. Cameron, of the Winchester Repeating Arms

RAW FURS

100,000 MUSKRAT 50,000 COON
5,000 RED FOXES 20,000 SKUNK

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Buffalo Smith, Shooting Live Birds.

G. M Dunk in a characteristic attitude.

Co.; H. H. Stevens and Court Thomson, of the Union Metallic Cartridge Co.; G. M. Dunk of the Dominion Cartridge Co.; L. J. Squier, of the Dupont Powder Co. and W. B. Danton, of the Marlin Repeating Arms Co., were there, each busy getting next to the various shooters and extending the glad hand, which was always a welcome one.

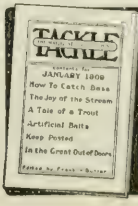
L. J. Squier did not shoot, but rendered valuable aid in the office.

The scores in the various events follow:

THE HILDEBRANDT SPINNERS

are spinners that spin; no swivels required. Suitable for all kinds of fishing. Made in 9 different sizes and 50 styles of pearl, polished brass, and brass spoon blades, nickel, copper and gold plated. In fancy feather and squirrel, fox and buck tail flies. Send for catalogue.

The John J. Hildebrandt Co., Drawer No. 8, Logansport, Ind.



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TACKLE, Box 503, Kalamazoo, Mich.

FIRST DAY, JANUARY 12.

Name—	—Number of Targets—											Ttl.
	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
*Elliott	17	18	16	17	15	18	19	17	18	18	—	173
*White	13	17	14	14	13	11	15	16	12	10	—	135
*Taylor	17	17	19	20	19	19	20	18	18	20	—	187
*Darton	18	18	16	15	17	18	18	17	14	15	—	166
*Stevens	15	20	18	16	18	17	19	18	17	17	—	175
Hopper	15	18	19	18	18	17	17	17	16	14	—	169
Upton	16	18	16	17	12	20	19	15	18	18	—	157
Sidway	17	17	17	19	15	16	20	13	16	19	—	169
Kirkover	17	18	19	17	17	16	18	19	18	17	—	172
Cox	15	9	19	16	16	16	16	14	18	16	—	155
Phillips	19	18	15	17	19	17	13	18	16	18	—	175
Morrison	14	14	15	15	13	16	10	12	14	15	—	138
W. H. Smith	16	16	15	15	17	17	11	14	17	15	—	153
Wagner	f.16	15	12	18	16	12	14	16	18	12	—	149
Hook	18	13	18	13	18	18	15	13	17	16	—	161
Roundy	14	15	16	13	16	13	17	20	18	16	—	138
Rogers	17	17	15	16	17	12	16	17	17	15	—	159
Tyron	19	19	19	20	20	15	17	17	17	17	—	180
Hillker	16	12	18	18	14	14	14	20	18	13	—	157
H. D. Bates	17	13	18	17	19	19	16	19	19	15	—	179
Shattuck	14	19	19	19	17	20	17	17	15	15	—	172
G. Burns	15	18	19	18	17	19	16	19	19	11	—	171
Gilchrist	17	14	13	15	17	13	18	14	18	16	—	160
Telking	14	13	18	18	18	18	18	16	17	14	—	164
Sheldon	19	16	17	17	17	16	16	10	15	15	—	15[illegible]
Ewing	18	12	17	17	19	13	19	17	18	13	—	163
Vivian	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	19	18	15	—	173
Beattie	17	15	18	17	17	17	19	16	18	15	—	169
Carruthers	14	14	12	18	18	18	17	17	16	18	—	162
Fletcher	10	17	19	17	16	15	14	14	15	15	—	162
Wilcox	13	18	18	14	15	17	16	18	17	15	—	1
Franz	18	20	20	20	19	17	13	12	15	17	—	171
B. F. Smith	15	14	19	16	16	13						
Weiss	13	17	19	13	16	14	15	15	15	16	—	153
Warner	17	15	15	16	17	13	13	10	11			
Stewart	17	13	11	16	17	14	17	15	15	13	—	148
*Dunk	18	13	16	17	17	13	17	19	14	15	—	159
Boardman	15	16	17	16	17	14	13	6	13			
Eden	9	6	6	6	7	5	6	9	11	8	—	71
Barnes	17	13	16	17	15	15	10	10	10	9	—	132
Parker	15	15	12	15	15	13	15	15	16	12	—	143
Fenton	18	16	16	16	18	17	19	15	17	15	—	162
Marsh	15	16	17	16	17	12	16	16	16	15	—	156
Wakefield	16	19	16	17	15	18	18	17	18	15	—	169
N. Moore	16	15	13	13	13	14	15	13	17			
Wright	15	19	18	17	19	16	18	18	18	18	—	177
W. K. Hill	12	14	11	10	12	10	12	13	8			
Brint	8	9	14	11	10							
Scott	15	15	15	17	20	17	15	15	13			
Houghton	17	18	17	19	15	17	18	17	15	18	—	171
Bailey	17	14	16	14	17	13	13					
Wade	f 15	16	16	17	16	18	15	15				
Horning	15	17	15	16	16	13						
*C. Thompson	14	14	15	14	10	10	13	16	13	12	—	131
Sprague	10	8	11	10	16	12	17	13				
Rich	12	10			16	15						
Davies	15	16	18	15	17	15	15	13	17	19	—	160
Jennings	19	18	20	19	18	13	18	17	17	19	—	174
Henline	18	19	19	16	17	15	17	16	16	11	—	164
Boswell	13	15	14	12	18	15	15					
Laing	11	13	12	8								
Speiser	11	15	19	18	16	17	20	14	13			
Day	17	15	13	14								
Mayhew	13	17	19	19	18	15	16					
A. Bates					18	16	19	15	17			
Ripley					18	14	19	17	17			

*Professionals.

The prize money was divided as follows:—

Events	Entries.	Total. Purse	20's Rec'd.	19's Rec'd.	18's Rec'd.	17's Rec'd	16's Rec'd.
1	54	$86.40	$0.00	$5.40	$3.60	$2.70	$1.80
2	54	86.40	7.60	5.10	3.80	2.55	
3	53	84.80	5.10	3.40	2.55	1.70	
4	53	84.80	6.20	4.10	3.10	2.05	
5	55	88.00	5.45	3.60	2.75	1.80	
6	54	86.40	9.05	6.05	4.55	3.00	
7	55	88.00	6.05	4.05	3.05	2.00	
8	50	80.00	8.40	5.60	4.20	2.30	
9		76.80		4.45	2.95	2.20	1.50
10	38	60.80		7.90	5.30	3.95	2.65

SECOND DAY, JANUARY 14.

Name.	—Number of Targets—											Ttl.
	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		
*Elliott	17	19	19	20	18	17	18	20	20	20	—	188

*White	18	20	17	16	16	20	16	18	17	19	— 177
*Taylor	18	19	18	18	20	20	19	20	18	18	— 188
*Darton	17	15	17	18	16	18	16	19	19	18	— 173
*Stevens	18	20	17	16	17	19	14	18	17	19	— 175
Hopper	17	17	18	20	12	18	15	19	17	18	— 171
Upton	14	16	12	14	9	14	15	15	18	17	— 144
Sidway	19	14	17	16	14	19	16	19	18	20	— 172
Kirkover	20	13	19	18	15	15	18	18	19	16	— 171
Cox	18	15	15	16	15	17	18	15	17	18	— 164
Jennings	17	16	18	20	17	19	15	18	15	20	— 175
Hedline	19	16	15	14	16	16	15	18	16	19	— 164
Frantz	17	17	17	19	17	17	17	18	17	15	— 171
Tryon	16	20	19	17	17	20	20	20	20	19	— 188
H. D. Bates	15	17	18	16	18	17	18	20	19	19	— 177
*Dunk	18	18	19	16	17	17	16	18	16	15	— 174
Wakefield	18	19	18	19	19	18	17	17	14	15	— 174
Marsh	16	16	16	14	17	16	16	17	16	17	— 161
Roundy	19	15	18	17	17	18	14				
M. Gay			14	15	16	16	13				
Shattuck	16		14	16	16	16	13				
G. Burns	17	19	18	18	18	20	17	17	18	17	— 178
Gilchrist	17	18	18	19	16	18	17	18	18	16	— 175
Telling	13	15	19	14	19	20	16	16	17	17	— 170
Sheldon	17	17	16	18	12	19	15	18	19	20	— 169
Ewing	17	17	18	18	18	17	15	18	19	15	— 172
Vivian	16	16	13	9	17	19	18	17	17	17	— 160
Beattie	18	18	16	18	18	19	15	17	18	18	— 173
Carruthers	17	18	17	14	17	17	19	14	17	16	— 167
Fletcher	14	18	17	16	18	17	12	15	16	14	— 160
Wright	19	15	18	15	14						
Messinger	12	17	16	14	15	19	11	16	17	17	— 161
Bernhardt	15	14	14	8	15	11	11	12	17	14	— 128
Hilliker	19	13	15	14							
Houghton	18	15	18	18	19	16	16	19	19	17	— 176
Phillips	18	15	17	18	20	19	17	16	15	16	— 171
Morrison	17	18	17	19	16	19	16	17	18	17	— 175
Wilcox	16	14	16	17	17	12	15				
J. Wagner	19	17	14	17	14	15	15				
Hooke	20	16	18	13	15	16	15				
*C. Thompson	13	17	19	17	20	18	12	13	14	12	— 158
Barnes	15	17	15	17	16	17	13	18	17	15	— 149
Boardman	19	14	15	10	15	17	14	19	15	15	— 149
Moore	17	18	18	13	17	16	12	18	12	11	— 154
F. M. Shelly	14	18	16	14	17	16	16	13	17	16	— 160
Speiser	18	17	14	15	17	18					
W. H. Smith	18	18	16	17	20	18	18	15	14		
Hopkins	16	17	20	17	18	16	11	12			
R. Day	17	13	18	17	19	18	15	16	18	18	— 168
E. A. Shippy	16	18	19	16	16	17	16	19	19	16	— 173
Bibby	17	13	14	12							
W. K. Hill	8	17	14	19	12	16	12	15	17	16	— 155
D. M. Scott	16	7	9	8	7						
Brint	15	16	16	15	13						
H. O. Wagner	13	11	9	14							
Davies	18	17	17	16	18	15	16	18	17	18	— 165
Horning	16	19	19	16	16	19	17	18	20	17	— 177
A. Bates	14	16	16	13	18	15					
Mayhew	19	16	15	18	13						
Brooks	16	18	15	18	19	16	10				
C. Worden	16	15	13	15	16	17	14	16	14		
R. Gay	18	12	17	16	13	12	11	18	16		
D. Mackon	16	16									
Kiley			17	19	18	19	16	16	16		
Wade	18	15	16	17	19	18		13			
Weiss	14	18	20	15	18	14	13	11			
F. Kerr	16	14	17	18	19	14	17	18	15		
Boredell	12	13	13	13	16	14	11				
Boswell	18	15	15	19	14	16	14				
Burke			12	12	13						
R. Choate	18	14	15	13							
Mason	15	14	12	13							
R. J. Fletcher	11	10	12	12							
J. Blank			14	14							
S. Barth			15	16							
Stewart				15	17	12	16	18			

*Professionals.

The money was divided as follows:

Event	Entries	Total Purse	Total Rec'd	20's Rec'd	19's Rec'd	18's Rec'd	17's Rec'd
1	62	$99.20	$5.80	$3.90	$2.90	$1.95
2	62	99.20	8.20	5.50	4.10	2.75
3	66	105.60	6.50	4.30	3.25	2.15
4	67	107.20	7.10	4.70	3.55	2.35
5	59	94.40	5.75	8.70	6.50	4.35
6	54	86.40	5.05	3.85	2.90	1.90
7	53	84.65	13.00	3.35	2.50	1.70
8	44	69.85	4.85	3.25	2.45	1.60
9	40	63.50	5.00	3.30	2.50	1.65
10	34	55.55	5.10	3.40	2.55	1.70

Watching the Shooting, Grand Canadian Handicap, Hamilton Gun Club Tournament

Shooting at Live Birds on the morning of Friday, January 16th, Hamilton Tournament

George Beattie, Hamilton.

Court Thomson, Hamilton Gun Club.

J. Wagner, Utica, N. Y.

Harry Kirkover

LIVE BIRDS.

Event No. 1, 7 Bird—Miss and Out:—

Name and h'd'p.	Total
Roundy, 29	4
Tryon, 31	7
Shattuck, 28	7
Telling, 27	7
G. Burns 28	7
Gilchrist, 28	0
Boardman, 26	0
Marsh, 27	4
Wakefield, 28	3
Ewing, 28	0
Vivian, 28	6
Beattie, 28	3
Carruthers, 27	3
Fletcher, 29	4
Barnes, 27	4
Sidway, 26	6
A. Bates, 29	7
Wagoner, 29	7
Wade, 29	7
Jennings, 29	0
Horning, 28	0
Morrison, 28	6
Upton, 29	1
H. Day, 27	1
T. W. Stewart, 27	7
B. F. Smith, 30	7
A. King, 28	1
Schofield, 28	7
Phillips, 20	0

G. L. Vivian, Toronto. J. R. Taylor

W. B. Darton, Portland, Me. H. H. Stevens.

Hooke, 28	1	Pedrick, 28	3
Wright, 27	7	S. Burke, 28	4
Hilliker, 27	3	G. A. Annis, 26	7
Messenger, 26	2	Reardon, 30	2
Wilcox, 28	2	Kerr, 28	7
Dr. Wilson, 29	0	Mayhew, 31	7
Frantz, 28	7	Hopper, 27	7
T. Bennett, 29	0	Taylor, 31	7
Houghton, 29	7	Boswell, 28	7
J. Stroud, 30	7	Triebner, 28	7
Fenton, 27	2	Parker, 26	4
Brooks, 28	1	Kirkover, 30	7
Sheldon, 27	1	Henline, 28	7
McRitchie, 30	5	T. Crooks, 28	7
M. Gay, 27	1	Rasberry, 27	3
Darton, 28	7	Sprague, 27	3

Event No. 2—Grand Canadian Handicap. Entrance $15.00—15 Live Birds:—

H'd'p.	Name.	—Shots at Each Bird.															Killed
30	W. R. Chamberlain, Columbus, Ohio...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 15
32	D. A. Upson, Cleveland, Ohio	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	— 14
29	F. Shattuck, Columbus, Ohio	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	— 14
28	J. Gilchrist, Cleveland, Ohio	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 13
26	Wm. H. Boardman, Cleveland, Ohio....	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	— 13
28	Geo. M. Dunk, Toronto	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	— 14
27	E. W. Marsh, Toronto	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	— 11
28	Phil Wakefield, Toronto	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	— 15
28	Walter Ewing, Montreal	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	1	2	1	— 13
28	Geo. L. Vivian, Toronto	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 13
28	Geo. Beattie, Hamilton	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	— 10
27	Wm. Carruthers, Montreal	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	1	2	2	— 12
29	M. E. Fletcher, Hamilton.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	— 13
27	C. Sidway, Buffalo, N.Y.....	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	— 12
30	Jos. Wagner, Youngstown, N.Y.....	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	— 13
30	A. F. Wade, Morpeth, Ont.....	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	— 13
29	J. E. Jennings, Toronto	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	— 13
28	Herbert A. Horning, Hamilton	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	— 12
28	Fred G. Wilcox, Rome, N.Y.	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	retired								— 3
29	Fred Morrison, Hinckley, N.Y.....	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	— 18
30	Fred Kerr, Crediton East, Ont.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	0	0	— 12
28	S. E. Burke, Blenheim, Ont	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	— 12
32	H. D. Bates, Ridgetown, Ont	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 15
29	Thos. Upton, Hamilton.....	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	— 12
30	Thos. W. Stewart, London, Ont.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	— 11
31	B. F. Smith, Boston, Mass.....	0	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 13
28	Alf. King, Hamilton	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	— 14
27	H. B. Day, Belleville, Ont	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	— 11
29	J. E. Schofield, Oakville, Ont.....	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	— 13
28	G. M. Phillips, Syracuse, N.Y.....	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 15
28	J. H. Hooke, Rome, N.Y.	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	1	— 11
30	C. L. Frantz, Seneca Falls, N.Y.....	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	— 14
29	Thos. Bennett, Chester, Ont.....	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	— 10
20	E. A. Houghton, Winnipeg, Man.....	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	— 15
28	Sidney S. Brooks, Oshawa, Ont.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	— 15
28	R. E. Sheldon, Cleveland, O..... ...'	2	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	— 18
30	A. McRitchie, New Scotland, Ont.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	— 13
27	Milton Gay, Courtice, Ont.....	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	— 11
28	Wm. Pedrick, Toronto.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	2	— 18
29	G. A. Annis, Scarboro, Ont.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	— 12
29	Wm. F. Hopper, Westfield, N.Y.....	:	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	2	2	— 12
30	Harry H. Stevens, Roselle, N.J.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	— 11
32	J. R. Taylor, Columbus, O.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	— 14
29	J. W. Nelson, Dedham, Mass.....	2	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	retired							— 6
26	Henry Messenger, Buffalo, N.Y.....	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2	— 11
31	Harry Kirkover, Buffalo, N.Y.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	— 13
27	L. G. Northrop, Buffalo, N.Y.	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	2	retired							— 6
27	Robert Fletcher, Brampton, Ont.....	1	1	0	0	0	retired												— 2
27	W. T. Ely, Toronto.....	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	0	— 14		
29	L. G. Lee, Marshall, Sask.....	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	2	retired							
29	J. W. Coffey, Port Stanley, Ont.....	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	1	0	— 13		
26	Wm. K. Hill, Parry Sound, Ont.....	0	0	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	2	— 11		
26	Philip Bernhardt, Buffalo, N.Y.....	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	— 14		
32	Mort E. Mayhew, Marcy, N.Y.	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	0	retired							— 6
29	Frank D. Telling, Cleveland, O..... ...	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	retired							— 6
29	Geo E. Burns, Cleveland, O.....	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	0	1	2	— 12		
30	John Stroud, Hamilton	'	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	— 11		
29	Maurice Reandon, Hamilton	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	2	0	2	— 12	
29	Frank S. Wright, South Wales, N.Y....	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	— 13	
28	Ed. E. Hilliker, E. Aurora, N.Y.....	'	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	2	— 12		
29	E. D. Henline, Bradford, Pa.....	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	2	0	retired							— 6
30	Willard B. Darton, Portland, Me.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	— 11		
28	W. T. Speiser, Danville, Pa.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	2	— 13		
29	Thos. Crooks, Hamilton	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	retired							— 6
27	T. W. Barnes, Hamilton	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	0	retired					— 8
30	Arthur Bates, Hamilton	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	2	— 14		
29	John A. Triebner, Exeter, Ont.....	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	— 11		
29	Dr. Jos. E. Overholt, Hamilton	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	— 11		

Shoot-Off:—

Name, Handicap.							Killed.
Chamberlain, 30	0						— 0
Wakefield, 28	0						— 0
H. D. Bates, 32	2	2	2	2	2	2	— 5
Phillips, 28	2	0					— 1
Houghton, 30	2	2	0				—2
Brooks, 28	2	2	1	2	0		— 4

Event No. 3—5 Bird, Miss and Out—

John Hunter	2	2	2	2	0	
Phil Wakefield	2	1	1	1	0	
J. E. Farmer	0					
A. F. Wade	2	2	2	2	2	2—5
F. Kerr	0					
B. Smith	0					
T. W. Stewart	2	0				
"Boswell"	1	0				
Wm. K. Hill...	1	2				
Wm. Carruthers	0					
Walter Ewing	1	2	2	1	2—5	
W. A. Smith	2	2	2	1	2—5	
E. W. Marsh	2	2	0			
Geo. L. Vivian	2	2	2	2	2—5	
Wm. Pedrick	1	2	2	2	2—5	
Thos. Bennett	2	2	0			
W. F. Stotts	2	2	2	2	2—5	
C. L. Frantz	1	2	2	0		
W. H. Boardman	2	2	2	2	2—5	
John Stroud	1	2	0			
Thos Upton	2	0				
Alf. King.....	2	2	2	2	2—5	
F. Morrison	2	0				
Joe Wagner	1	2	2	2	0	
G. M. Phillips	0					
E. H. Houghton	2	0				

S. S. Brooks	1	2	2	1	2—5
Wm. F. Hopper	2	0			
Worden	2	2	2	1	2—5

TARGET AVERAGES—BOTH DAYS.

	Targets. 200	200	Ave.
Professionals—			
J. R. Taylor	187	188	.375
J.A.R. Elliott	173	188	.361
H. H. Stevens	175	175	.350
W. B. Darton	166	173	.339
G. M. Dunk	159	171	.330
E. G. White	135	177	.312
Amateurs—			
Tryon	180	188	.368
H. D. Bates	179	177	.356
Phillips	175	175	.350
Shattuck	172	178	.350
Jennings	174	175	.349
Vivian	173	173	.346
Burns	171	175	.
Kirkover	172	171	.343
Wakefield	169	174	.342
Frank	171	171	.
Houghton	171	171	.342
Sidway	169	172	.341
Hopper	169	171	.340
Davies	160	179	.339
Wright	177	161	.338
Beattie	169	167	.336
Telling	164	169	.333
Hilliker	157	176	.333
Gilchrist	166	170	.330
Sheldon	158	172	.330
Henline	164	164	.328
Ewing	163	160	.323
Hooke	161	162	.323
Carruthers	162	160	.322
Cox	155	164	.319
Marsh	156	161	.317
Upton	157	144	.301
Barnes	132	149	.281

There are two reasons why the annual Hamilton tournament is such a success. One is the great fascination of shooting at live birds and another is the extreme popularity of Hamilton Gun Club members. They are a bunch of the best fellows you will meet anywhere, and if the visitor does not have a good time, it is not their fault.

* * *

One of the most interesting figures at the shoot was the powerful frame of Mart Mayhew of Marcy, N.Y. "Age cannot wither nor custom stale" his enthusiasm, and he can still show the "young idea how to shoot."

* * *

H. D. Bates, winner of the Grand Canaudian Handicap, has had a distinguished career at the traps. He won the same event twice previously—in 1895 and 1902. In 1895 he won, on the shoot-off, from J.A.R. Elliott, at one time the acknowledged live bird champion of the world. He won the Grand American Handicap, the greatest live bird event in the United States from a field of the best American shooters, with 58 straight. He has twice won the Gilman and Barnes diamond medal and would undoubtedly have got it the third and final time except for an extreme handicap. He has figured in several individual contests of note and we never heard of him losing a match yet. And he can shoot targets some, also. Altogether he is about the hardest proposition at the traps any shooter can bump up against.

* * *

E. G. White, Du Pont Powder Co.; Court Thomson, U.M.C. and Remington Cos. and George M. Dunk of the Dominion Cartridge Co., make a trio of Canadian professionals it would be hard to beat for genialty and ability to demonstrate at the traps.

* * *

One of the unusual features of the shoot was the exceptionally good reports published by the Hamilton Spectator. This was the

A good pair to draw to—J. E. Jennings (Toronto) left. W. H. Ewing (Montreal) right.

A Trio of Cracks. From left, Court Thompson. U. M. C.; Harry D. Kirkover, Buffalo, N. Y.; and H. H. Stevens, U. M. C.

H. D. Bates, winner Grand Canadian Handicap. (left) receiving congratulations from Thomas Upton, President, Hamilton Gun Club, and former winner of the G. C. H.

With his friends the enemy, J. H. Cameron (Winchester) by H. H. Stevens and Court Thomson U. M. C.

"Billy" Barnes of Hamilton, a popular member and crackshot of Hamilton Gun Club.

H. Day, a shooting star from Belleville, Ont.

Geo. Beattie, Hamilton (left); and R. E. Day, London (right) figuring out the best load.

D. A. Upton (Tryon) the crack Cleveland shooter winning High Average on targets.

work of Mr. Addie L. Richardson, the well-known authority on baseball and trap shooting and demonstrated Mr. Richardson's ability along these lines.

* * *

The officers immediately responsible for the success of the shoot were:—Thos. Upton, president; W. P. Thomson, vice president; Wm. R. Davies, acting secretary-treasurer; Edgar H. Sturt, field captain; John Hunter, Dr. Overholt and Jas. Crooks, executive. In addition Dr. Hunt performed the onerous duty of live bird referee very satisfactorily, while John ———— performed a similar service on targets.

Live Birds at Essex

Frank Stott's annual live bird shoot at Essex, Ont., was the best held in Southwestern Ontario for many years. "Frank's" efforts to entertain his shooting friends were more ambitious this year, as his program covered two days, instead of part of one, as formerly and the consequence was a larger congregation of crack shots. Among them were H. D. Bates of Ridgetown, undoubtedly one of the best live-bird shots in America; Louis Youngblood, of Sandwich, a champion of champions at live birds; Joe Marks, the well known Detroit sporting goods dealer and one of the best exponents of the shot gun in Micgigan, as well as such shooting stars as Ponty Wood, Detroit, Albert McRitchie, Ridgetown; Jim McLaren, Highgate; Wade of Wallacetown, Charlie Thrasher, Amherstburg; Geo Grooch, Toronto; Gauthier, Mercier and Ford, Detroit; Thos. Reid, Walkerville, the most popular shooter in the West; Smith and Pastorius, of Kingsville; Joe Girard, Sandwich, and other local shooters. The day was cloudy with a strong wind blowing across the traps. The birds were a good, strong lot of fast flyers, and a too deliberate shot invariably proved ineffective to stop the bird in bounds.

In the first event only one shooter, J. Marks, was able to quit with a straight score. In the second event Gauthier, Wood and Bates went straight. In the third event at 15 birds 14 was high and Bates was again the candy kid. In the last event, a miss and out, Thrasher, Gooch and Wade divided the purse with a score of six kills each.

The scores are as follows:

Event No. 1, 10 live birds. Entrance $5. Divided high gun—handicap 28 to 30 yards — Marks 10, Gauthier 9, Bates 9, Wade 9, Stotts 9, Gooch 9, Smith 8, Ford 8, McRitchie 7, McLaren 7, Thrasher 7, T. Pastorius 7, Girard 7, Wood 6, T. Reid 6, Youngblood 6, Mercier 4.

Event No. 2—10 live birds. Entrance $5. divided 40, 30, 20, 10, class—Gauthier 10, Wood 10, Bates 10, McRitchie 9, Gooch 9, Marks 9, Smith 8, Wade 8, Youngblood 8, McLaren 7, Ford 7, Coutts 7, Pastorius 6, Healey 6, Vollans 5, Young 5, Ballard 4, Barges 4.

Event No. 3—15 live birds—entrance $7.50, divided 40, 30, 20 and 10 class:—Bates 14, Gooch 13, Wade 13, Youngblood 13, McRitchie 12, Stotts 11, Young 10, Janisse 9, Lanamie 7, Pastorius 6, Billings 5.

Parkdale Gun Club Shoots

The first of a series of shoots, open to Club members only, was held at the Humber River on Saturday, Jan. 23, and brought out an enthusiastic crowd. The Ward Bros.' trophy was the drawing card, being a handicap event, based on the individual averages of each member's shooting for the season. In this event, marked 1 and 2 at 50 birds, the shooting of Mr. W. R. Fenton was certainly creditable, breaking 49 out of 51 and later he broke 24 out of 25. Messrs. E. O. White of Chicago and W. Duncan of Montreal were welcome visitors and did some good shooting.

During the balance of the season the Club

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members will compete for medals and other prizes donated by friends of the Club.

Event No. 6 at 15 birds was shot at 20 yards.

Name. Targets	25	25	10	10	10	15	25
Fenton	25	24	8	9	9		24
Parker	20	20	8	8	9	11	21
White	19	21	8	8	10	10	
Orr	15	15	6	5			
Devins	16	16	9				
Pickering	21	15	6	7			
Hooey	22	23	7	8			
A. Wolfe	19	22	7	8			
McAdam	20	17	9	7			
Godson				8	8	10	19
Ward					9		18
Bush				9	9		

Weather conditions on Saturday, Jan. 30, were not such as to bring out a large crowd, but those who were on hand had good sport

In the spoon events, F. A. Parker and F. Hooey carried home the plate.

Next Saturday members will start a series of eight matches for medals, cups, etc., presented by friends of the Club. In these shoots six of the eight scores will count for high average prizes, of which there will be four.

The prizes for next Saturday will be first, gold medal, presented by F. A. Parker, second pewter mug, third sterling silver spoon.

Scores:—

Name. Events:—	5	25	15	10
Parker	25	11		8
Hooey	19	20		7
Mason	24		10	9
Pickering	19	11	7	
Fenton	16	17	12	8
Wakefield	19	15	9	
Dunk	24	19	13	8

The first of the series of weekly handicap shoots to be held by this Club during the winter, took place on Saturday, Feb. 6th, and was well attended. While the weather was rather unfavorable for good shooting, some very creditable scores were made.

The gold medal presented by F. A. Parker was won by A. Wolfe, with A. Godson and D. A. McAdam tied for second and third place. Tie will be decided later.

Following are the scores, Event No. 1 being trophy event:—

Name. Events:—	40	10	15	25
A. Wolfe	39			22
McAdam	37	7		
Godson	37	5	9	
G. Wolfe	36			
Pickering	35	8	11	
Mason	35	5		
Ward	35			
Orr	34			
Fenton	31	9	14	21
Parker	31	7	15	
Devins	29	7		
Hooey	29	9	13	
Fox	28	6		
Woodburn	28	5		
Bush		5	9	
Gillies		6		19

Kingsville Scores

Kingsville (Ont.) Gun Club has reorganizedafter many years of "innocuous desuetude" and made its first bow on Christmas day,when a few old and some new shooters faced the traps and a very cold wind in the effort to make a score at the elusive clay birds. The scores this day are not given, as they are "unfit for publication."

On New Year's Day the weather was somewhat better and some more decent scores were made. Some of the new shooters developed good form and with a little practice will make good. The scores this day were:—

	Shot At.	Broke
W. A. Smith	50	35
W. J. Malott	50	33
T. Pastorius	30	17

N. Beaman	35	15
A. Baltzer	50	23
O. Ferguson	25	16
G. Gooch	25	10

On January 5th proceedings were varied with a sparrow shoot. Teams were chosen, with Byron Wigle and Delbert Quick as captains and a match shot for an oyster supper. The Wigle team won out with 2 little sparrows to the good. A very enjoyable supper followed at Davy's restaurant and proved that all the fun in connection with a shoot is not in the shooting. The scores of the teams were as follows, the first three on each team shooting at 14 and the others at thirteen birds each.

B. Wigle team—B. Wigle 5, T. Pastorius 8, A. Baltzer 11, Gordon Wigle 9, Morley Wigle 8, Monroe Wigle 9. Total 50.

D. Quick's team—Del Quick 7, W. A. Smith 14, G. Gooch 7, A. G. Adams 4, Windle Wigle 6, Stanley Quick 10. Total 48.

In practice at blue rocks afterwards, Pastorius broke 22 out of 25 and Smith 21.

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Konkle Wins Dupont Trophy

The Dupont Trophy kindly donated by Dupont Powder Co. was shot off on Saturday at Beamsville and was keenly contested from start to finish and won by D. Konkle with 39 out of 40. It was shot under added bird handicap. Scores:—

	S.A.	Bke.
S. Russ	42	35
D. Konkle	40	39
W. Merritt	42	31
E. Konkle	40	36
J. Zimmerman	40	37
H. Culp	42	36

W. C. Donaldson Dead

William C. Donaldson, for the last 35 years a painter and decorator at Windsor, Ont., and known throughout the county as an expert huntsman and dog fancier, is dead, following a sudden attack of acute indigestion and heart trouble which came upon him in Essex while preparing traps for a pigeon shoot. Besides a widow he is survived by three sons and two daughters. He was considered the best marksman in the county, and held many valuable prizes and medals for work with his gun. He was also the owner of some of the finest hunting dogs in Western Ontario.

Stanley Gun Club

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 23rd, witnessed one of the largest turnouts of members of the Stanley Gun Club and their friends of the season. The weather conditions were favorable and some good individual scores were made, Dunk and Vivian averaging over 90 per cent. for the day, while the former and Ely both got 24 out of 25. In the handicap shoot for prizes donated by the club at 25 targets, the winners in Class A. were:— Ely 24, Jennings 23, Joselin 22, Vivian 22, Ten Eyck 21; in Class B, Stevens 22, Edkins 22, Martin 20, Richardson 18, Herbert 17, the latter being tied with three others and winning out in the shoot off by a score of 12 out of 15 targets. The following is the complete score:—

Name.	S.A.	Bke.
Stevens	90	65
Herbert	90	5
Dunk	80	75
Hogarth	80	35
G. Scheibe	80	35
Jennings	75	61
Blackstock	75	39
Wakefield	70	54
Ely	65	57
Hulme	65	56
Joselin	65	52
C. H. Thompson	65	48
Card	65	35
Mason	60	29
Halford	60	41
Sawden	55	40
Marsh	50	42
Buchanan	50	40
Ten Eyck	50	35
Edkins	50	34
Douglas	50	31
F. Scheibe	50	31
Vivian	40	37
C. Thompson	40	32
Thomas	40	24
Martin	25	20
Richardson	25	18
Massingham	25	17
Albert	25	15
Black	25	10
Matthews	10	6
Townson	10	4

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decided to hold another series of six handicap shoots, commencing, Jan. 23rd, and every alternate Saturday thereafter, ten prizes being donated by the Club for competition in Class A. and B. As evidence of the growth of the Club, four new members were admitted and several more are expected to join shortly. It was also decided to extend an invitation to the Anderson Gun Club of Buffalo for a return match in the near future, and an energetic committee has the matter in hand.

George L. Vivian of this Club shot a live bird match of 25 pigeons, $25.00 a side, with Charlie Crew, and won by a score of 17 to 15.

The following were the scores made:—

	S.A.	Bke.
Vivian	70	62
Hulme	60	53
Wakefield	50	45
TenEyck	40	32
Douglas	50	35
Mason	75	43
Joselin	75	64
Ely	35	28
F. Scheibe	80	53
Edkins	50	26
Buchannan	45	38
G. Scheibe	80	40
Schofield	55	44
Richardson	40	22
Sparrow	30	15
Hogarth	45	15
Albert	60	25
Halford	60	45
Kerr	25	17
Card	15	9

Inglewood Shoot

A shoot was held at Inglewood, on Wednesday, Dec. 30, at blue rocks and live birds. The score is appended:—

	S.A.	Killed
S. A. White	56	50
W. Hamilton	56	42
Jack Kidd	56	40
J. McCague	56	39
A. Kirkwood	56	38
R. E. Hamilton	56	35
George Kidd	36	24
W. J. Campbell	36	22
W. Walsh	26	18
C. P. Wilson	26	16
W. Smeaton	26	14
Geo. Puckering	16	11
J. Dent	26	11
R. Puckering	16	10
C. Patterson	20	8

Double rise—2 pairs—W. J. Campbell 2, S. A. White 1, Jack Kidd 2, McCague 1, W. Hamilton 0, W. Walsh 2, Geo. Kidd 3.

Miss and out event—S. A. White 3, Jack Kidd 2, George Kidd 2.

Five more contestants took part in this event, but dropped out on the first shot.

Charleston Shoot

On Tuesday, Dec. 29, a shooting match was held at Charleston. The program consisted of live bird and blue rock events. The scores follow:—

	S.A.	Bke.
S. A. White	37	34
J. S. Beck	37	29
R. E. Choate	37	28
Jack Kidd	37	27
C. J. Packham	37	27
R. J. Fletcher	37	26
George Kidd	37	24
J. McCague	37	23
D. Kilpatrick	37	21
W. Smeaton	27	19
J. Dent	27	18
J. Campbell	37	16
C. Harrison	17	9

The shoot closed with a miss and out event. The following is the score of the shooters that did not go out after the first round: S. A. White 5, C. J. Packham 4, Geo. Kidd 4, J. S. Beck 1.

Courtesy of G. W. Brophy, photo, Goderich, Ont.

Colborne Rifle Association–Winners Huron Rifle Association Trophy June–Oct. 1908.
J. Chrisholm, C. C. McNeil, Secy. ; Sergeant W. Chrisholm.
Lieut. A. J. Goldthaope , Capt. C. A. Robertson, W. Symonds, J. D. McManus,
Silver Medalist.

THE RIFLE

The Huron County Rifle League was formed in 1904, and comprised four clubs, whose members reside in various parts of the county. Other clubs have since joined, bringing u the present numbeп to ten with a total membership of five hundred.

The clubs receive grants from the Militia Department, the League and the County, these grants enabling them to hold two tournaments a year.

A silver trophy in the form of a cup purchased by the League for best team shooting is the prize for which there is the strongest rivalry. The winners of the Cup hold it till the next match, while individual prizes and a medal for the best shot is also given.

The Colborne team of seven men were the winners in June and October of last year and are the present holders of the trophy. We give above an illustration of the trophy and the members of the successful team.

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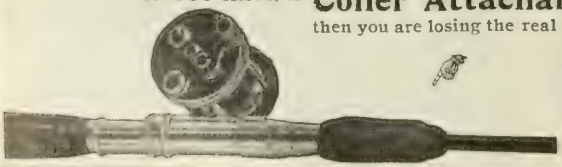

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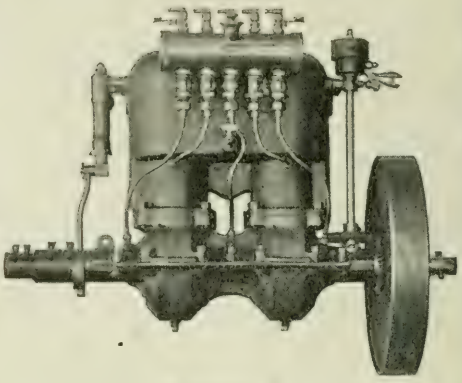
2 cylinder—2 cycle; built with the cylinder and head in one piece; no joints to leak. Cylinders quickly removeable. Ignition is jump spark. Plunger pump insures perfect circulation of water in cylinder—can be fitted to use as bilge pump. Can be reversed instantly while running, and runs with equal power in either direction. Equipped with *Schebler Carburetor* and rotary timer and multiple sight feed oiler. Designed for all types of pleasure and commercial boats. Many of these Model A motors have records of 5 years' actual service without calling for one cent for repairs.

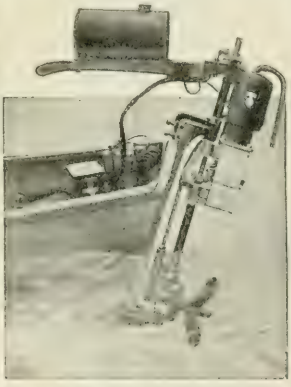


MODEL A

6-8 H. P. 150 pounds **10-12 H. P. 200 pounds**

Actual power, not "motor power"

The best motor ever built, quality, equipment and price considered. Every one fully and specifically tested before shipment. Send for **Catalogue A** and learn fully about this dependable motor.



Make a Motor Boat of any Boat in 5 Minutes

And it's no experiment—there's no guesswork about it—neither is there disappointment—simply can't be because the little motor "motes." It is not a toy but a dependable motor. If you've a skiff, row or sailboat, or dinghy, you ought to have one.

A little 2 h.p. marine motor (40 lbs complete), that you attach to the stem-post of your boat in 5 minutes without any tools. Drives an 18-ft. rowboat 7 miles an hour and run 4 hours on 1 gallon gasoline. Can be detached from boat just as quickly and stored in box in which it is carried. Equipped with Schebler Carburetor. Simplest motor made—does not get out of order. Four years successful results behind it. Don't be afraid, it will fill your expectations. Send for **Catalog C.**

Waterman Canoe Motors The Waterman Canoe Motor is the only specially designed canoe motor on the market. Made in 1, 2, 3 and 4 cylinders and shipped ready for installation. Send for **Catalog K.**

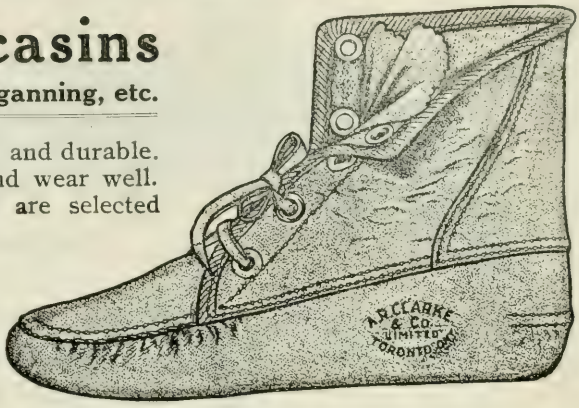
WATERMAN MARINE MOTOR CO.

1514 FORT STREET WEST, DETROIT, MICH., U.S.A.

ROBER MACHINERY CO., Portland, Ore., Western Distributors for Our Products.

Clarke's Moccasins

For Snow-shoeing, Ski-ing, Tobogganning, etc.



Handsome, shapely, comfortable, and durable. Look well, fit well, feel well, and wear well. Made from No. 1 leathers, which are selected specially for this purpose, and will outwear any of the ordinary leathers put in Moccasins. Every pair is made on a good-fitting last, that is well gauged, so that we can assure you of a good comfortable fit for either men, women or children, as well as a neat, good appearance on the feet. Can be had in either Buck, Elk or Bull-hide leathers, and made with either plain or fancy embroidered toe, and either part or all wax thread sewn. All branded A R C Brand and Guaranteed.

Sold by all Dealers Everywhere Throughout Canada

ARC BRAND

A. R. CLARKE & CO., LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA

DEAN'S

Close Ribbed and Metal Joint Construction

A thin strip of hard brass, full length of the canoe or boat, shaped like figure 1 in the cut, the two turned pressed into the wood at each side of the joint. This is held into place by the ribs, which are only 2¾ inches apart. There are no cross battens to obstruct the cleaning as there are in other canoes and lapstreak boats.

In an ordinary lapstreak boat there are about 240 holes under the ribs, which makes a lot of trouble to clean, and when the water is emptied out the dirt catches under the ribs or against the cross battens. No trouble like this with **Dean's Metal Joint System.**

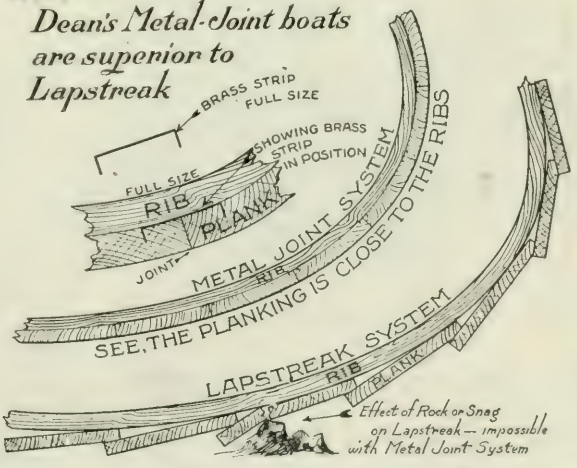
Then they have twice to three times the number of ribs than other makes, which strengthens them beyond comparison.

Carefully Examine the Cut

Send for 1909 Catalog—It's a Real Treat

WHY

Dean's Metal-Joint boats are superior to Lapstreak



Walter Dean

1751 Queen Street W., TORONTO

Tobin
Simplex Guns

A modern improvement in hammerless gun construction—the most simple action, the best kind of material. The features are fine fitting, excellent finish and strong shooting, making the best proportioned and best balanced gun made.

Tobin Single Trigger Guns are Winners

Our special offer to deliver duty paid into Canada will enable you to buy a gun from $25.00 to $200.00 that represents more value than ever offered for a gun at twice the price. Write for prices and catalogue.

TOBIN ARMS MFG. CO.

"Every Tobin Gun built to sell another"—this must mean quality

Norwich, Conn.

GLOVER'S
IMPERIAL
DOG REMEDIES.

The result of twenty-five years' experience in the treatment of

SICK DOGS.

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN SPORTING GOODS IN CANADA.

FREE BOOK ON DOG DISEASES AND HOW TO FEED
On application to

H. CLAY GLOVER, V.S., 118 W. 31st St., New York U. S. A.

FISHING RODS

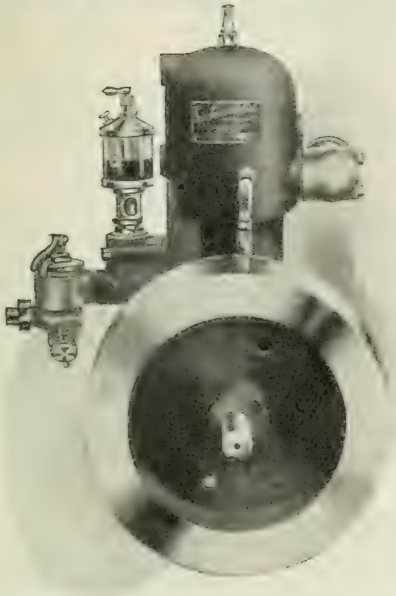
The name "DIVINE RODS" is a guarantee of Quality, Workmanship and a positive assurance of a fishing trip without disappointments which are due to the breaking of the rod, and many annoyances usually found in cheaper makes.

Our Specialty is Split Bamboo, Bethabarra, Greenhart, Dagama and Lance Wood.

Don't attempt to make up your Camp or Vacation Outfit until you have consulted our catalogue, sent free.

The Fred. D. Divine Co.
73 State St., Utica, N. Y.

Lockwood-Ash Marine Motors



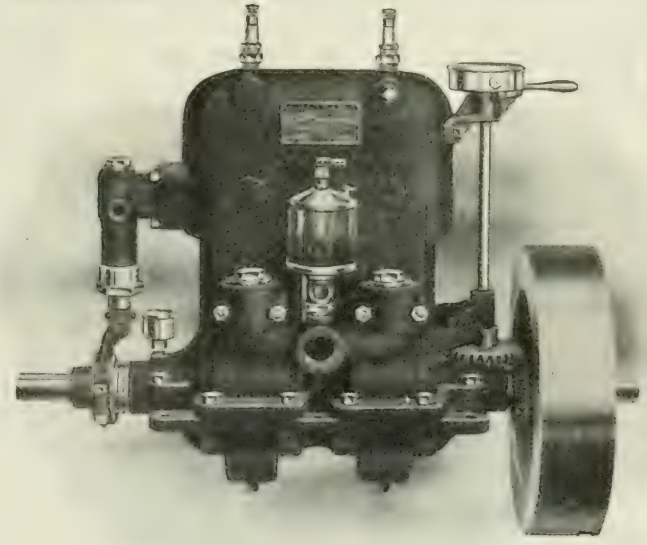
SINGLE CYLINDER TYPE A 2 1-2 H.P.

THE accompanying cuts show our 1-cylinder 2½ H.P. Type A motor, and 2-cylinder 5 to 6 H.P. Type C motor, which are but two sizes of our line.

We build them from 2½ to 25 H.P. in single, double and four cylinders, all two port two cycle.

The best at any price for working or pleasure craft.

Our new catalogue gives detailed description and may be had for the asking.

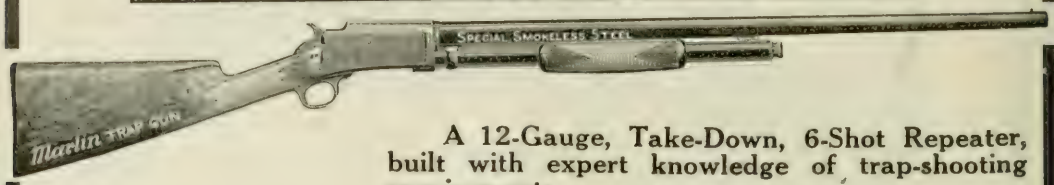


DOUBLE CYLINDER TYPE C 5-6 H.P.

LOCKWOOD-ASH MOTOR CO.

Horton Street, Near Main, JACKSON, MICH.

The New *Marlin* Trap Gun



A 12-Gauge, Take-Down, 6-Shot Repeater, built with expert knowledge of trap-shooting requirements.

No expense is spared to make this gun the best handling, best shooting, most efficient trap gun in the world. It has imported Circassian walnut stock, hand made, beautifully modeled; with fine checking on grip and forearm. It is handsome, harmonious and distinctive, yet the excessive, expensive ornamentation has been eliminated, allowing the gun to be sold with **Smokeless Steel** barrel at the moderate price of $38.00 catalog list—less at your dealers.

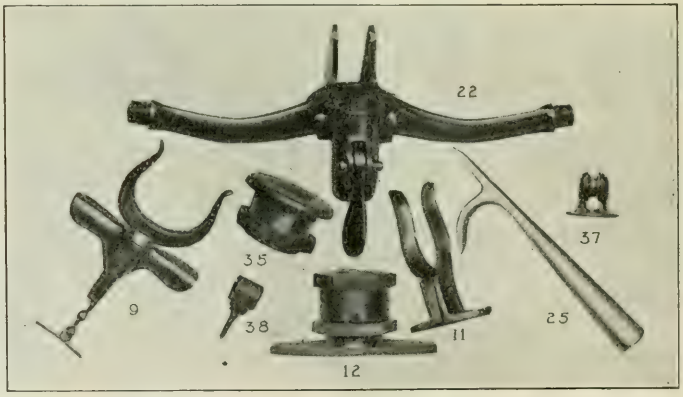
Made to individual measurements for discriminating shooters at a slight additional charge.

Every man who shoots over the trap should know this gun—send a postal today for circular giving a large illustration and full description—or send three stamps postage for complete catalog of all Marlin repeaters.

The Marlin Firearms Co.

67 WILLOW STREET NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Brass Launch Fittings



Cut Shows a Few of Our Sundries

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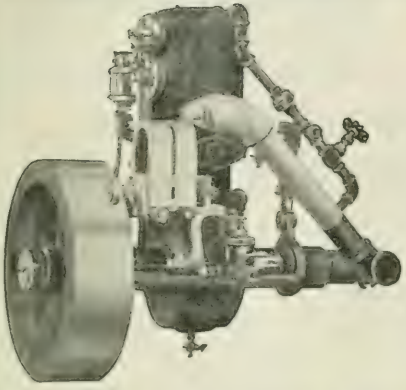
Wm. Coulter & Sons

155-7 George Street
TORONTO, ONT.

ADAMS

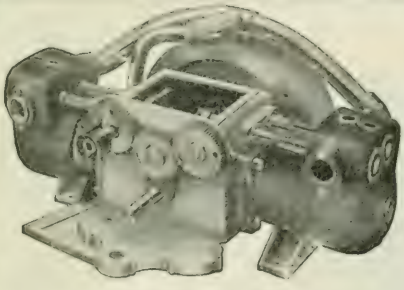


THIS CANADIAN ENGINE

has been in use in all parts of the British Empire for the past five years, and is a reliable, seagoing machine. This reliability is no accident, but is secured by thorough construction and equipment. Made in five sizes from 2 h. p. to 10 h. p. Large stock always on hand for prompt shipment. The Adams catalog fully describes our goods, and is sent free on request. Correspondence solicited.

THE ADAMS LAUNCH AND ENGINE MFG. CO.

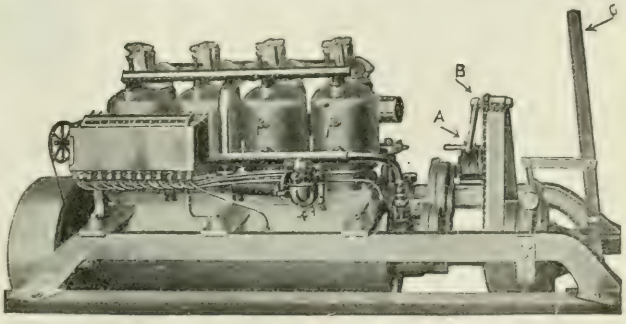
PENETANGUISHENE, ONT., AND VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA



Brennan
Standard Motors

Horizontal Opposed for Pleasure Boats. Vertical for High Speed, Heavy Duty and Commercial Use.

Practical, Substantial, Serviceable — Built for Real Hard Work Day, In and Day Out.



Brennan Standard Motors are Powerful, Free from Vibration and Economical.

Write for Catalogue—Free on Request

Brennan Motor Manufacturing Co.

Syracuse, N.Y.

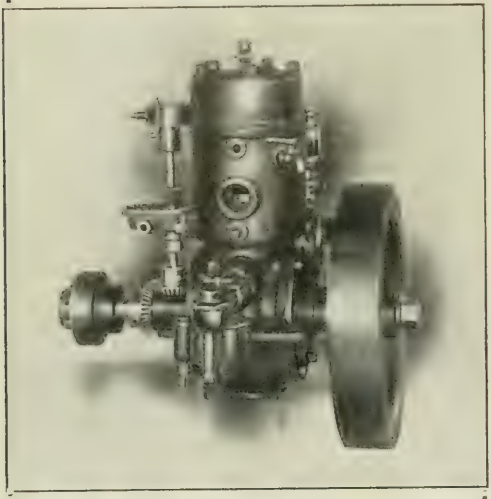
SIZES

Two Cylinder, 4x4, 4 9-16x5, 4 3-4x5, 5x5, 5 1-2x5, 5 1-2x6, 6 1-2x7.
Four Cylinder, 4x4, 4 9-16x4, 4 9-16x5, 5x5, 5 1-2x6, 6x6, 7x6.
Six Cylinder, 7x7 and 8x8.

1909 Prices

are new and interesting. Also there are many new and interesting features in connection with our engine which you would like to know. For instance you can buy an engine like this for

$78.00—4 H.P.



Canadian Beaver

Quality, which means high grade from start to finish, Canadian design, materials and workmanship. Guaranteed to be what we represent, and that is quality first and always. The 4 H.P. complete engine consists of engine with pump, timer, oilers, carburetor and muffler, $78.00; complete outfit, everything to go in the boat, $100.00. Other sizes, 7 H.P. engine $148 50, complete $175.00; 8 H.P. engine $164.00, complete $200.00; 14 H.P. engine $310.00, complete $350.00.

Write for Better Description

-THE-

Sherman-Cooper Co.

1057 EASTERN AVE., TORONTO

WATER COLOR SKETCHES

—OF—

Shooting Scenes, Game Birds, and Fox Hunting

Sketches of Hounds, Birds, Dogs, Horses, etc., done from photos

For prices and particulars, apply

R. CLAPHAM

Davisville, Ontario, Canada

"Star Brand" Breakfast Bacon

is the BEST BACON.

Made from Choice Canadian Pigs, Selected and cured under inspection of the Dominion Government, the quality is unsurpassed.
Ask your grocer for it, or send direct to

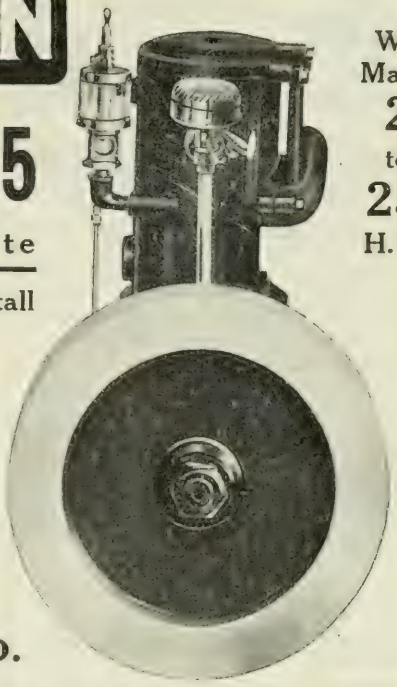
F. W. Fearman Co., Ltd.

Hamilton, Ontario

PERFECTION Marine Engines

2 H. P. $45 Complete

ready to install



We Make 2 to 25 H. P.

Our plan of building Marine Engines in quantities in one of the largest and best equipped plants in the world enables us to make low prices without sacrificing quality. "**Perfection**" design is standard. "**Perfection**" workmanship and finish EQUALS THE MOST EXPENSIVE. Cylinders and Pistons ground to a mirror finish; Cylinders 3 in. bore x 3½ inch stroke; best Babbited Bearings, elevated Commutator with enclosed Gears; choice of Float-feed Carburetor or Improved Generator, and in every detail equal to the most costly. Our "**Perfection**" **2 h.p.** will deliver more power, last longer and give greater satisfaction than any other Engine you can buy at the price or anywhere near it. Perfection Engines are built for service—that's why they satisfy.

Write for Catalog and "Evidence from the Users."

Caille Perfection Motor Co.

1354 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich.

It's the FILM that's important.

Lens and shutter and camera all play their part, but upon the film depends the picture. Insist upon Kodak N. C. Film, the film that has twenty-five years experience behind it—the film that is ***not*** in the experimental stage.

LOOK FOR KODAK

ON THE SPOOL END

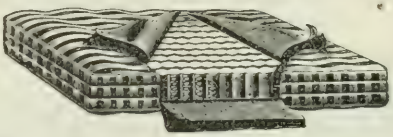
CANADIAN KODAK CO. LIMITED

TORONTO, CAN.

Ask your dealer or write us to put your name on list for spring catalogue of Kodaks and Brownies—when ready.

$25.00 —THE— **$25.00**

Marshall Sanitary Mattress



THE "MARSHALL SANITARY" is the only mattress which combines PERFECT COMFORT with perfect hygiene construction, for it is the ONLY VENTILATED MATTRESS.

IT WILL NOT SAG OR GET HARD.
IT IS PERFECTLY RESILIENT.
IT CONFORMS TO THE SHAPE OF THE BODY, SUPPORTING IT AT ALL POINTS.
IT IS GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.
NO OTHER MATTRESS IS GUARANTEED BY ITS MAKER.

Does this interest you? Then send for BOOKLET C.

Sold By Dealers Everywhere for $25.00.

The Marshall Sanitary Mattress Co.

TORONTO.

Factories—Chicago, Ill.; London, Eng.; Toronto, Can.

BY APPOINTMENT

GREAT VICTORY OF

HARDY RODS.

Cane Built and Steel Centre Rods Won ELEVEN out of the Twelve Fly Casting Events at the Great International Fly Casting Tournament, Franco-British Exhibition, leaving ONE for all other English and American Makers.

☞ THE ENGLISH FIELD SAYS: "It is to Messrs Hardy of Alnwick we owe our supremacy as rod makers.

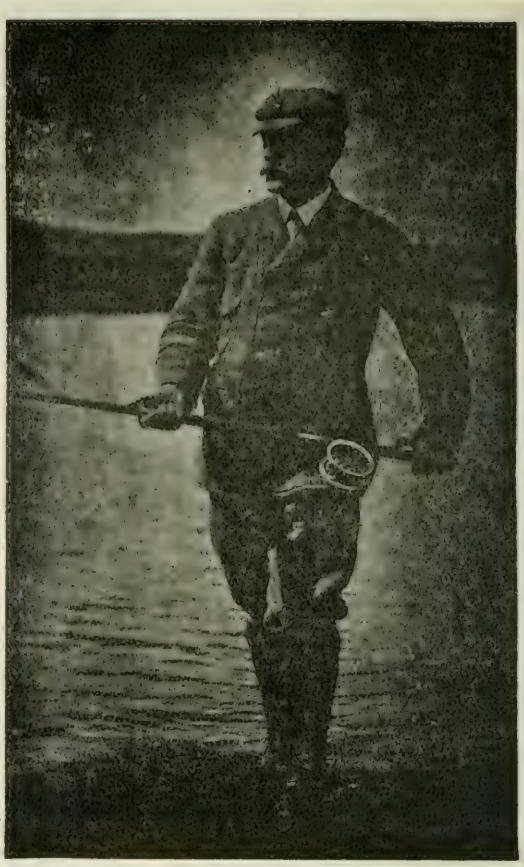
Hardy Bros. International Tournament, Crystal Palace, won 16 championships.

Forty-one Gold and other awards.

☞ Catalog, with flies in colors, sent free to any address.

HARDY BROS., Ltd.
ALNWICK, ENGLAND

LONDON DEPOT: 61 PALL MALL S. W.



22 ft. x 4 ft. 6 in. Speed 13 miles

Launches

From 18 feet to 30 feet in Stock

Speed Launches, Cabin Cruisers and Sailing Yachts built to order.

Our 18 foot Campers' Launch at $275 is best value in Canada.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG A.

M. L. Butler, Motor Boats and Yachts
BRIGHTON, ONT.

Korona Cameras Free! You may secure one for 15 subscriptions to Rod and Gun and Motor Sports in Canada.

Write for particulars to-day. W. J. TAYLOR, Publisher, Woodstock, Ont.

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TRADEMARK

We are the Original and Only Manufacturers of

Trolls in Near-Gold Metal

The A. B. Pat. Spear Head Darter, Double Spinner Bass Bait, Trout Spinner and Pearl Wobblers are OUR OWN DESIGN, TESTED AND PERFECTED BEFORE PUTTING ON THE MARKET.
Small die work, polishing, plating, etc., done to order. Ask your dealer for Fish-Hawk brand and take no other. Every troll put out under our guarantee.
Dealers, DO YOU SELL OUR NEAR-GOLD TROLLS? IF NOT, WHY NOT?
Catalogue on application.

Hartung Bros. & Co.

49-51-53 Waverly St., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

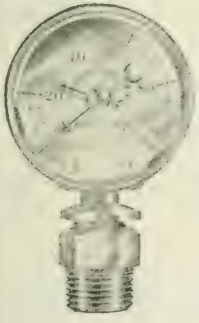
THE CLUB

are the original bottled Cocktails. Years of experience have made them THE PERFECT COCKTAILS that they are. Do not be lured into buying some imitation. The ORIGINAL of anything is good enough. When others are offered it is for the purpose of larger profits. Insist upon having the CLUB COCKTAILS, and take no other.

G. F. HEUBLEIN & BRO., *Sole Proprietors*
29 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Hartford, Conn. London

Uniform Compression and consequently More Power are obtained by use of the

Compressometer



Price $5.00

This little instrument enables you to easily and accurately measure the Compression in each cylinder of your motor. It detects at once all troubles incident to your compression, giving you freedom from annoyance of leaky valves, plugs, piston rings, etc. Isn't it worth the price asked? Supplied with Standard, Metric or A. L. A. M. thread. We also make a 50c closed head spark plug wrench, very useful for motor boatists.

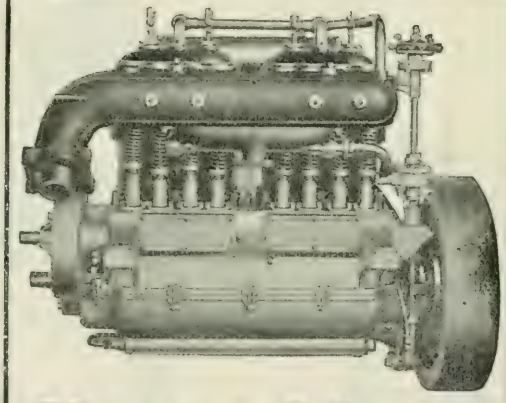
For Sale By

The Brown Co., Syracuse, N.Y.

500 WATER STREET

Canadian General Electric Co.

TORONTO



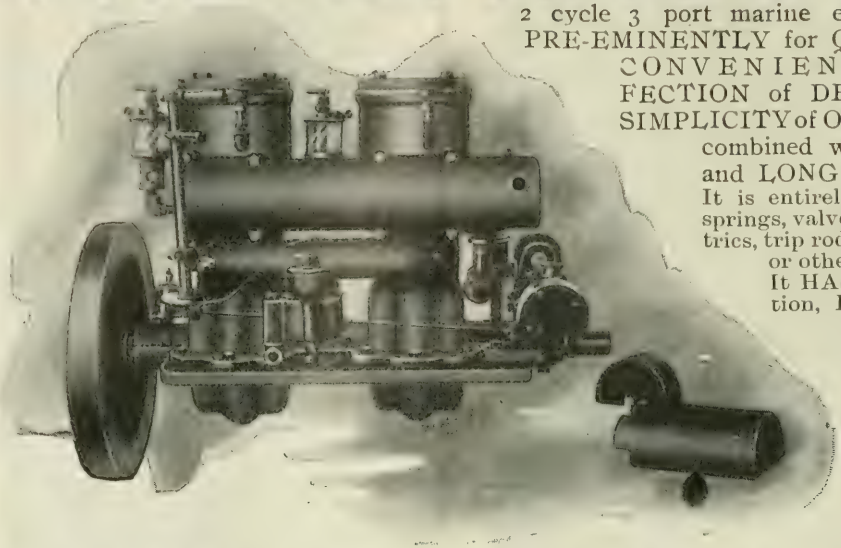
Beaver Motors

WORK LIKE BEAVERS.

6 cylinder vertical 4 3-8 x 4 3-4.
4 cylinder vertical 4 3-8 x 4 3-4 and 4 3-4 x 5 1-4.
2 cylinder horizontal opposed
4 3-8 x 4 and 4 3-4 x 4 and 5 1-8 x 4 1-2.
4 cylinder horizontal opposed 5 1-8 x 4 1-2.
The 4 cylinder horizonal opposed motor is designed specially for commercial trucks. Centre Crank Oiling Device or Constant Level Splash System. All motors 4 cycle. Write for Free Booklet.

Beaver Mfg. Co. 785 Chase Street Milwaukee, Wis.

THE SYRACUSE



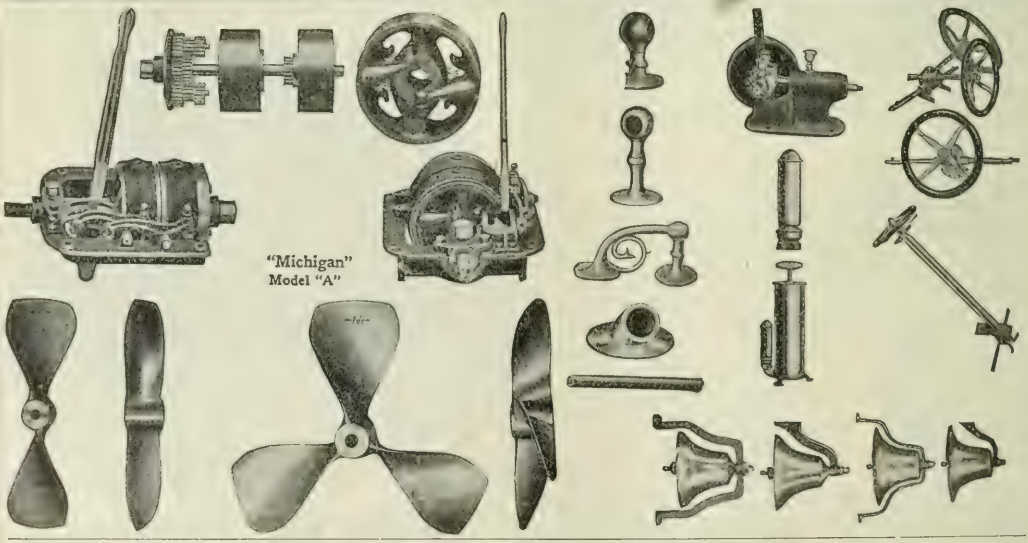
2 cycle 3 port marine engine stands PRE-EMINENTLY for QUALITY, CONVENIENCE, PERFECTION of DESIGN and SIMPLICITY of OPERATION, combined with POWER and LONG WEAR.

It is entirely FREE from springs, valves, cams, eccentrics, trip rods, rocker arms or other Small Parts. It HAS Positive Action, Flexible Automobile Control, Solid Firing Chamber and Condensing Water Jacketed Exhaust (Patented.)

It will be worth while to write for descriptive catalogue.

SYRACUSE GAS ENGINE CO.

CHERRY ST. AND LEXINGTON AVE. See Advertisement for Agents on Page 36. SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.



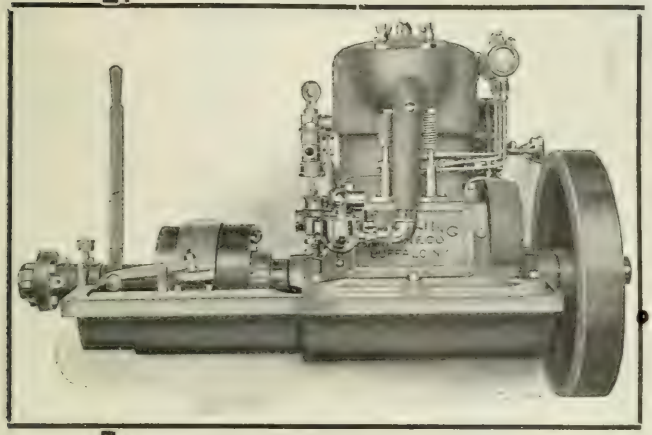
"Michigan" Model "A"

LOOK HERE Get your supplies of us. You want the latest up-to-date supplies—we have them at prices that are right and will interest you. Every boatman should have our 60 page catalog full of valuable information on five types of reverse gears, including two speeds ahead and self locking, six speed wheels, a weedless wheel and reversible and up-to-date marine hardware. Send for catalog today.

MICHIGAN WHEEL CO.

Canadian Distributers, Jno. Millen & Son, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver. Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Sterling Fisherman



Like all STERLING products, the Sterling Fisherman is strictly high-grade in every particular. Only the finest material and workmanship are employed in its construction. This engine was specially designed for the fisherman and will be found perfectly reliable in all kinds of weather. It is an endurance engine of 12 H.P., built for heavy continuous service in working boats. It will pay you to investigate the merits of the Sterling Fisherman if you are looking for an engine of this class.

Write for catalog and prices. We build marine engines from 2½ to 100 H.P.

Sterling Engine Co., Buffalo, N.Y. U.S.A.

Member National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers

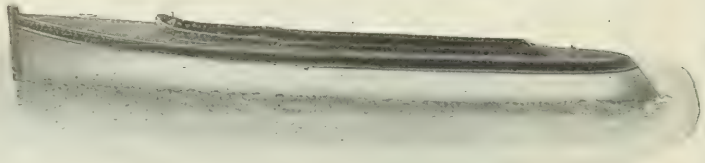
DO IT NOW

It is about time to think of BOATING. If you want to own the

Neatest,
Easiest Running
and
Best Built Boat

on the water this Spring, then buy a "PETERBOROUGH." Order now and your boat will be ready for you when you want it.

We Build
CANOES,
SKIFFS,
DINGYS and
LAUNCHES



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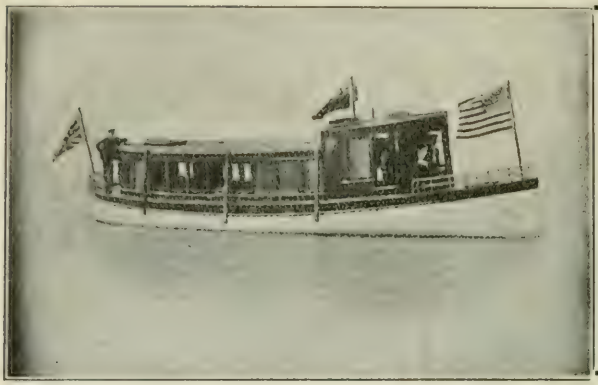
PETERBOROUGH CANOE CO., LIMITED

PETERBOROUGH, ONTARIO, CANADA



HIGH-GRADE

GASOLINE LAUNCHES

From $175.00 up

Rowboats and Canoes

H. E. GIDLEY & CO.

DEPT. R, PENETANGUISHENE, ONT., CAN.

Columbia Records

Indestructible!

The clear, full, brilliant tone of Columbia Indestructible Cylinder Records is the best reason for their growing popularity.

But it's a fine thing to know they *can't break,* no matter how careless you may be, and that they will never wear out, no matter how many times you play them.

45 cents! Write for a catalog!

A splendid repertoire to choose from—and we are adding to it right along.

Toronto Phonograph Company, Ltd.

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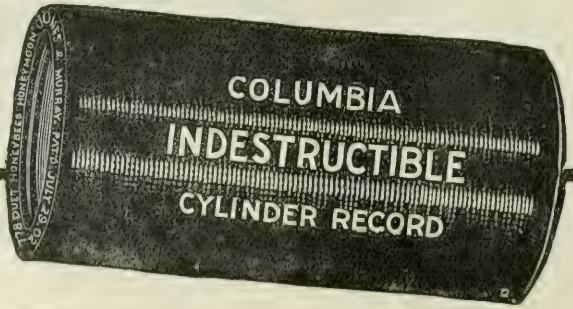

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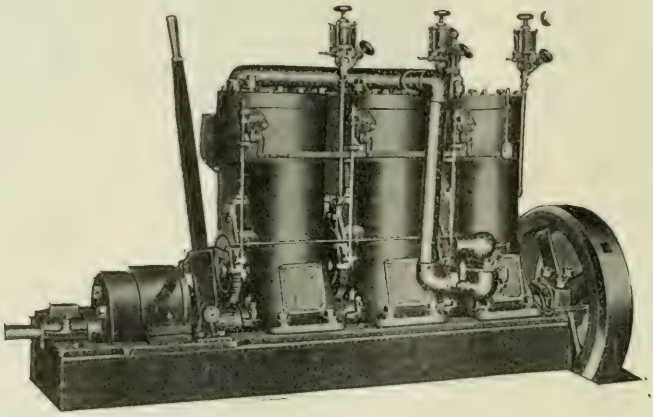

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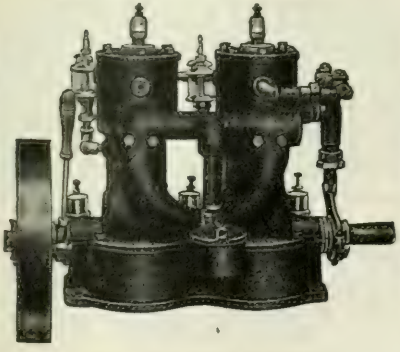

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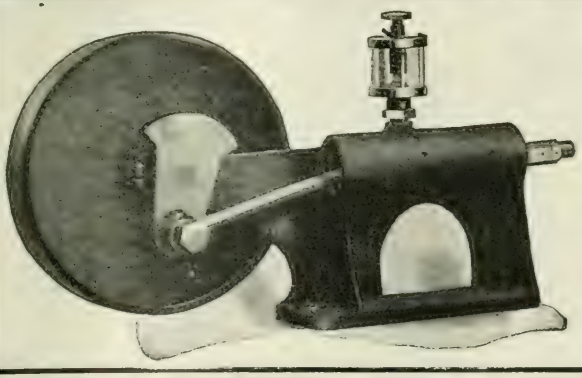

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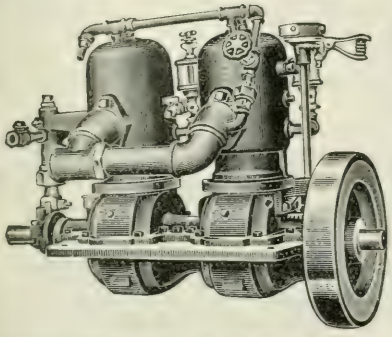

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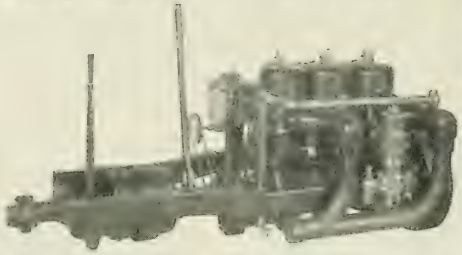

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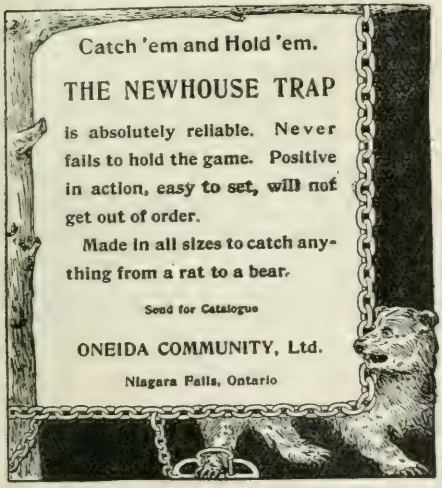
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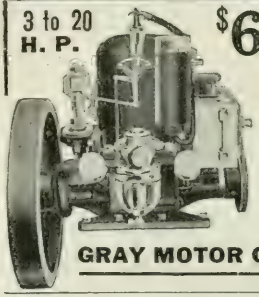

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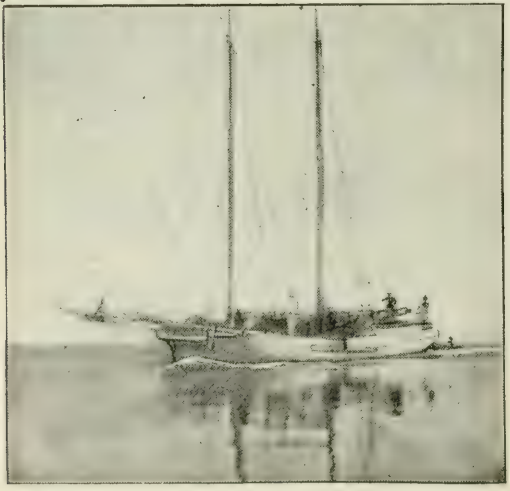

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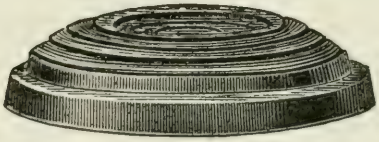

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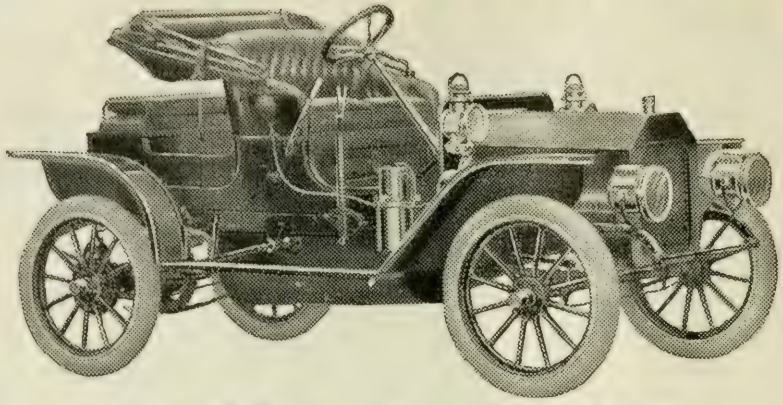

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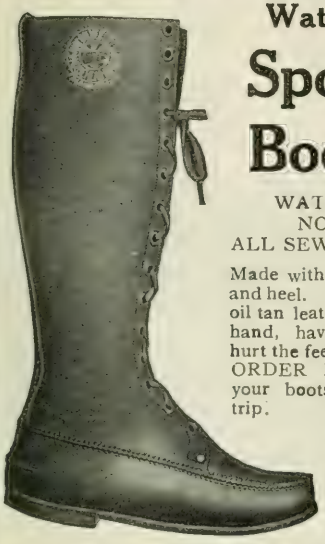

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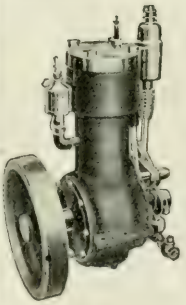

Bore 5¾ in.
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Four-Cycle Reversible, Outfit Complete - **$42.50**

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This 1¾ actual h. p. Four-Cycle Motor with best coil, batteries, shaft, screw, and muffler, tested ready to install in skiff or launch. Weight of motor 80 pounds. I also build two and three cylinder and stationary motors. Pulley furnished where motor is to be used for stationary work.

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Works automatically, making a perfect cigarette with any kind of tobacco or papers in a few seconds. Weighs one ounce and fits the vest-pocket. AGENTS AND DEALERS. You can make $250 monthly profit selling 1,000 of these machines, others are doing it. Send for terms.

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THE GREATEST NOVELTY IN FISHING RODS

Silk Bound, waterproof, Split Cane Rod in Trout and Bass. Strongest rod in the world. Every dealer and fisherman should see this rod. Price is most reasonable and within the reach of all. Made only by us in our factory at Toronto.

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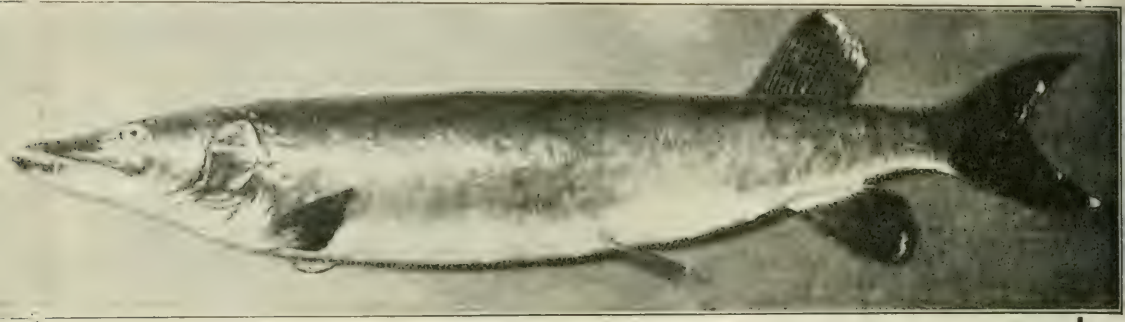

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Caught by Benjamin Westwood, October 20th, 1908, on the Trent River, with Westwood's Patent Unbreakable Silk Bound 8oz. Bass Rod and Hercules Silk Line No. E. with Live Minnow.

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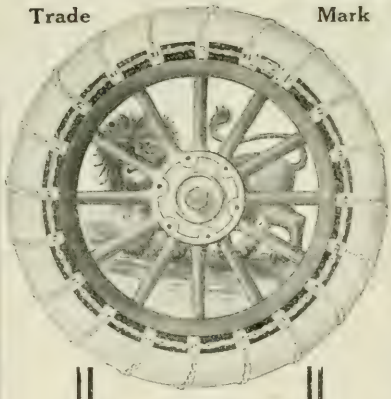

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EXCLUSIVE FEATURES — KORRECT PRINCIPLES

The tension springs keep them always snug, stops clanging of chain, prevents striking mud guards, and whipping of the tires.

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Write for circulars, prices, and address of nearest dealer.

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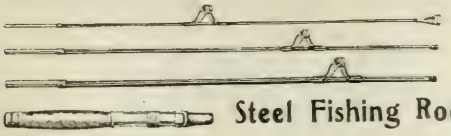

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FLY RODS, 8¼ or 9½ feet	$ 1.00
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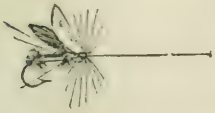

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18c for an assorted sample dozen. Regular price, 24 cents. — **Quality A Flies**

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15 and 16 ft.

THE H. H. KIFFE CO., 525 Broadway New York

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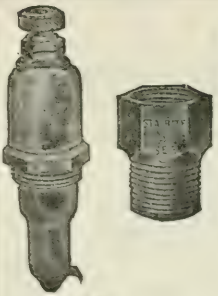

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WERE RIGHTLY NAMED IN 1902

No. 4 Separable Double Porcelain Price Net, F.O.B. N.Y. $1.25

Double Porcelains do not break because inner heated Porcelain Tube and outer Porcelain Cap have their own contraction and expansion. Single Porcelain Plugs are handicapped because contraction and expansion is not uniform and tube either breaks or leaks.

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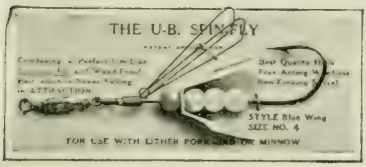

The U-B Spin-fly is the most attractive and effective spinning bait ever invented. Life-like in appearance and closely resembles a fly or bug struggling in the water. Weed-proof. Above cut about half actual size. **Price 25c**

Two Popular U-B Specialties

THE U-B LIVE FROG HARNESS holds the frog without hooking and keeps it alive.
THE U-B SPIN-FLY is made with blue, white and red wings and colored beads. Leading dealers or by mail postpaid.

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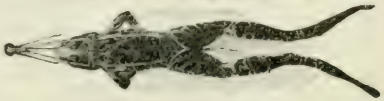
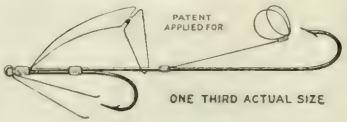


CUT SHOWING FROG IN HARNESS



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Every hunter, angler and yachtsman should own one.

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Free samples to those who have not tried it.

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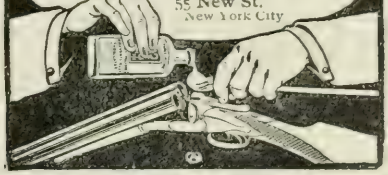

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PREMIUM DEPARTMENT
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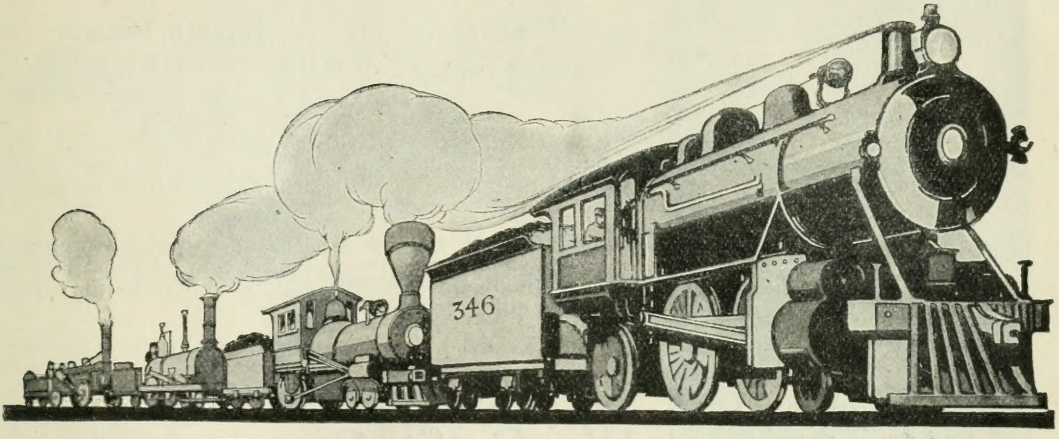

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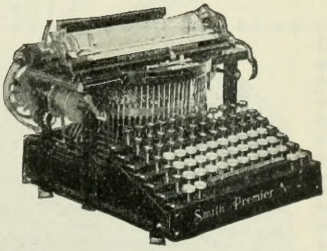

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Tents -	$1.90 up	Old Pistols - - - - -	$ .50 up
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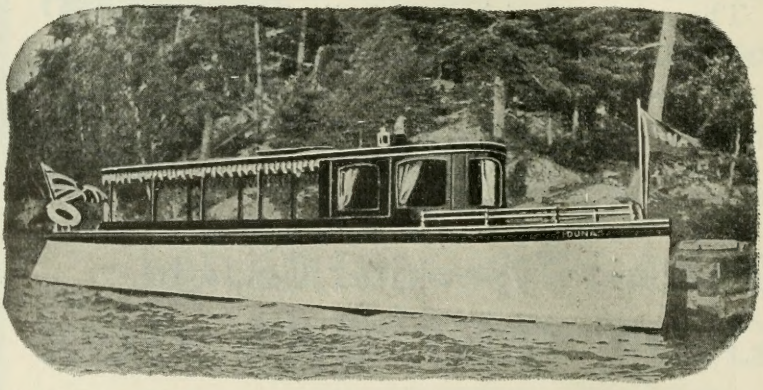

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ASK FOR THE **RED BALL KIND** *they are* **LINED WITH STEEL**

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Stevens Demi-Bloc Guns ***Cannot Shoot Loose.***

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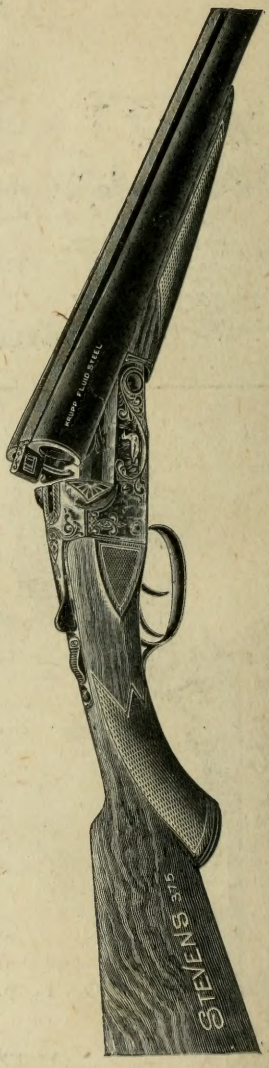

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